

Sherriff..... Geo. F. Owens.
Clerk..... James W. Hartwick.
Treasurer..... R. D. Conline.
Prosecuting Attorney..... J. E. Patterson.
Judge of Probate..... J. E. Patterson.
C. O. Com..... L. T. Wright.
Surveyor..... Wm. Blaisdell.

South Branch..... F. P. Richardson.
North Branch..... John Hanna.
Middle Branch..... J. E. Patterson.
East Branch..... J. E. Patterson.
West Branch..... J. E. Patterson.

M. E. CHURCH—Rev. O. W. Willot, Pastor.
Services at 10:30 o'clock a. m. and 7 p. m. Sun-
day school at 12 m. Prayer meeting every
Thursday evening at 7 o'clock. All are cor-
dially invited to attend.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH—Rev. G. L.
Guilford, Pastor. Regular services every
2nd and 4th Sunday of the month at 10:30 a.
m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 12
o'clock and X. P. S. C. E. at 8:30 every Sun-
day. Prayer meeting every Wednesday
evening.

DANISH EV. LUTHERAN CHURCH—Rev.
A. P. W. Bekker, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 10:30 a. m. and 7 p. m. and every Wed-
nesday at 7 p. m. A lecture in school room 12 m.

METHODIST PROTESTANT CHURCH—
Rev. J. J. Whitely, Pastor. Services every Sun-
day at 7:30 a. m. except the 1st Sunday each
month. Sunday school at 1 p. m.

ST. MARY'S CATHOLIC CHURCH—Father
H. Weber. Regular services the 2nd Sunday
in each month.

GRAYLING LODGE, No. 444, P. & A. M.
meets in regular communication on Thursday
evening on or before the full of the moon.

J. P. HURN, Secretary. J. E. MERZ, W. M.
MARVIN POST, No. 245, G. A. R., meets the
second and fourth Saturdays in each month.

J. C. HANSON, Adjutant.
WOMEN'S RELIEF CORPS, No. 162, meets on
the 2d and 4th Saturdays at 2 o'clock in the at-
tention. Mrs. J. M. Jones, President.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, R. A. M., No. 123.
Meets every third Tuesday in each month.
J. K. MERZ, H. P.
A. TAYLOR, Sec.

GRAYLING LODGE, I. O. O. F., No. 137.
Meets every Tuesday evening.

C. C. McCLELLAN, Sec.
BUTLER POST, No. 21, Union Life Guards,
meet every first and third Saturday evenings
in W. E. C. hall. H. DOUGHERTY, Captain.
P. D. BUCHANAN, Adjutant.

CRAWFORD TENT, K. O. T. M., No. 102.
Meets every Saturday evening.
T. NOLAN, R. E.
J. J. COLLIN, Com.

GRAYLING CHAPTER, ORDER OF EAST-
ERN STAR, No. 84, meets Wednesday evening on
or before the full of the moon.

Mrs. A. GROUPE, W. M.
Mrs. F. WALDE, Sec.
COURT GRAYLING, I. O. F., No. 700—Meets
second and last Wednesday of each month.

B. WISNER, R. S.
GRAYLING HIVE, No. 44, L. O. T. M.—Meets
every first and third Wednesday of each month.

Mrs. F. WALDE, Sec.
REGULAR CONVOCATION OF PORTAGE
LODGE, No. 141, K. of P., meets in Castle Hall
the first and third Wednesday of each month.
H. A. POST, K. of P. S.
L. T. WRIGHT, C. O.

GRAYLING COUNCIL, No. R. & S. M.,
will hold their regular convocation on Friday, on
or before the full of the moon.

JULIUS K. MERZ, T. J. M.
F. L. MICHELSON, Sec.
GARFIELD CIRCLE, No. 10, Ladies of the G.
A. R. meet the second and fourth Friday evening
in each month. ROSE E. FOUBER, President.
ELSA McINTYRE, Secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.
Crawford County
Exchange Bank

N. MICHELSON & R. HANSON,
PROPRIETORS.
GRAYLING, MICHIGAN.

Money to loan. Deposits of \$1.00 and
upward received, subject to check on de-
mand, and exchange sold.

Interest paid on certificates of deposit.
Collections promptly attended to.

We guarantee every accommodation
consistent with good banking.
HENRY BAUMAN, Cashier.

S. N. INSLEY, M. D.,
Physician and Surgeon,
Office on Fournier's Drug Store.

Office hours: 9 to 11 a. m. 2 to 4 p. m. 7 to 9
evening.
Residence, first door north of Avalanche office.

GEO. L. ALEXANDER,
ATTORNEY AT LAW, ETC.

Pine Lands Bought and
Sold on Commission.
Non-Residents' Lands Looked After.

GRAYLING, MICH.
Office on Michigan avenue, first door east of
the Bank.

JOSEPH PATTERSON,
Attorney and Counselor at Law,
AND—
NOTARY PUBLIC.

Prosecuting Attorney for Crawford County.
FIRE INSURANCE.
Office at Court House, GRAYLING, MICH.

O. PALMER,
Attorney at Law and Notary.
FIRE INSURANCE.

Collections, conveyancing, payment of taxes
and purchase and sale of real estate promptly
attended to. Office on Fenimore avenue, op-
posite the Court House.
GRAYLING, MICH.

It Beats All

ALLIES NOW IN PEKIN.

CONGER SAYS HELP ARRIVED
JUST IN TIME.

Americans and British Were First to
Enter the Chinese Capital—Trouble
Spreading to Southern China—Ameri-
cans at Swatow Ask for Warship.

By cable via Shanghai a Pekin corre-
spondent tells of the entrance of the al-
lies into the Chinese capital. Contrary to
the agreement of the allied commanders,
the Russians advanced and occupied the
first door of the east gate early in the
morning of the 14th, but failed to force
the second door. At 2 o'clock on the
15th the British and Americans entered the
gate near the legations and met with only
slight resistance. The Japanese met serious
opposition at the upper east gate all day.
At midnight on the 14th they blew up the
gate and entered the city. Many Chi-
nese were killed.

"The people in the legation were well,
but somewhat starved. Minister Conger
said: 'They tried to annihilate us the
day before you got in. Prince Ching,
president of the Tsung-li-Yamen, sent
word that his officers had received orders
to cease firing on us under pain of death.'
At 7 o'clock in the evening of the same
day the Chinese opened fire, and this
continued all day. If the relieving col-
umn had not arrived when it did we
should probably have succumbed. The
Americans lost seven marines killed and
fifteen wounded, and one child died. The
whole movement was a surprise to the
Chinese. The Boxers are only a pretense,
having no guns. The confidential adviser
of the Empress was the leader of the
imperial troops here. In eleven days over
200 shells fell among us. The American
marines, under Captain Meyers, held a
position on the wall throughout the siege.
Upon the allies passing the wall the Chi-
nese retreated. The imperial family left
four days ago for Shansi province. It
is estimated that the strength of the
Pekin garrison was 10,000 men. The le-
gation was urged to leave the city and
an escort of Chinese troops, but refusing
fearing treachery, the Chinese in the
imperial city made a stout resistance.
After shelling them the allies succeeded
in forcing the gate and entering the city
about noon on the 15th. The American
loss in this action was the greatest. Cap-
tain Reilly of the 11th artillery was killed."

In an interview Sir Claude MacDonald,
the British minister, states: "The Chinese
broke every engagement with the foreign
ministers. There is no truth in the story
that the imperial palace supplied the le-
gations with food. They sent vegetables,
which were refused. The total number of
Chinese troops in the legations were
hundred and twenty wounded. The
Serious trouble is now threatened in
the neighborhood of Canton. The Ameri-
cans at Swatow, according to the Lon-
don Chronicle's Shanghai correspondent,
applied for a warship in consequence of
the serious rioting. It is probable that
the city is so seriously reduced it is
probable that the powers will agree not
to push military operations further than
is necessary to effect the punishment of
those directly responsible for the disor-
ders, to secure indemnity for injury to
the persons and property of their sub-
jects, and to re-establish a stable govern-
ment."

The Yokohama correspondent of the
London Mail says there is elation there
over the relief of the legations, which is
ascribed chiefly to the Japanese con-
tingent, but there is also a keen anxiety
regarding the final settlement. "The Japanese
distrust Germany, and Russia is
equally suspected of ulterior designs."
The newspapers urge that Japan, hav-
ing borne the chief burden in the opera-
tions, must see that the future of China
is not determined merely by the pleasure
of the western continental powers. A
contemplated loan of \$100,000,000 and
other facts show that the Government is
preparing financially. There is a gen-
eral pessimistic feeling, but it is the
opinion of the Japanese generally that
Great Britain, the United States and
Japan will avert the danger arising from
the ambition of continental Europe.

Pekin comprises four cities in one. In
an area the size of New York, four seg-
ments of it are the Chinese city, the
Forbidden city, the last "inner" city
mentioned in Admiral Remey's dispatch
is the residence of the Emperor and the
seat of the imperial court. Nobody is
allowed within its massive walls except
by special permission of the Emperor or
Empress Dowager. Europeans who have
entered its gates are comparatively few.
The cabinet on Tuesday decided to re-
ject the appeal from Li-Hung-Chang for
a cessation of hostilities. The reply was
communicated to the Chinese Govern-
ment with a statement of the reasons for
the action of this Government. The re-
jection is based on the non-compliance
of the Chinese Government with the spe-
cific provisions of the declaration of the
United States under date of Aug. 12.

The following are the important fea-
tures of the Chinese note: When the pre-
vailing trouble began the several powers
landed troops and officially declared that
the purpose of such action was to ac-
complish the liberation of the ministry. The
allied troops having entered Pekin and
found the ministers safe, it is proper to
request the powers to direct that hos-
ilities cease and commence negotiations
for the restoration of peace. So there-
fore Li-Hung-Chang requested the United
States Government to appoint an envoy,
with full powers, or to designate the min-
ister now in Pekin, who is well acquaint-
ed with the question at issue between
China and the powers, to conduct the
negotiations.

Li-Hung-Chang's note did not ask for
the intervention of the United States,
but merely that it appoint a representa-
tive to confer with him.

Before going to Kansas City to begin
the practice of law in 1887, Webster
Davis was a shoemaker in Gallatin, Mo.,
his boyhood home, and later an office boy
in a local law firm, in which position he
studied for his chosen profession. He
did not stay in Kansas City long, but
went to Colorado, only to return to the
Missouri city in 1889.

Eighteen postoffices in Washington
County, Pa., have been abolished by rea-
son of the introduction of free rural mail
delivery, in which service an automobile
will be employed.

CHINA SUES FOR PEACE.

Li-Hung-Chang Asks America to Name
a Commissioner.

The Chinese Government, through Li
Hung Chang, has made application to the
United States for the appointment of
Minister Conger or some other American
official with authority to open negotia-
tions for the establishment of peace and
for fixing definite terms for the settle-
ment of the present trouble. The applica-
tion came to the Chinese minister in
Washington Monday and was taken by
him to the State Department.

The application for the appointment of
a peace commissioner expresses willing-
ness to conduct the negotiations at a
point desired by the powers. A similar



PRINCE LI-HUNG-CHANG.
(From a late photograph.)

application has been made by Earl Li to
all of the powers interested. His sugges-
tion of Minister Conger as the American
commissioner is based on the idea that
Mr. Conger has been rescued from the
hands of the Chinese and is now in the
hands of the powers. The application does
not suggest any particular terms, nor does it
ask for the withdrawal of troops. It re-
quests that the negotiations shall be for
the purpose of bringing about a cessation
of hostilities.

EMPRESS A FUGITIVE.

Japanese Cavalry Chase the Fleeing
Dowager and Her Court.

The Japanese cavalry on Monday left
Pekin in pursuit of the dowager empress
and her court, according to telegrams
from the north received at Shanghai by
Chinese officials. These dispatches aver
that the empress and her treasury train,
protected by 30,000 troops, arrived at
Wuatian, in Shansi province. The Chi-
nese minister in London received a dis-
patch from Pekin saying that the em-
press dowager and the emperor left Pekin
a few days before the allies arrived there.
The field telegraph north of Yangtsun
is interrupted and nothing further. Pekin
date appears to have reached Yangtsun
since Aug. 17. Heavy rains have been
falling in the province of Pechili. The
landing of the British troops at Shanghai
is not causing excitement among the
natives. A detachment of 100 French mar-
ines landed there Monday. A cautious



EMPRESS OF CHINA.

cruiser is reported to have gone to Tien-
tsin to take away the foreigners rescued
from Pekin. Many influential Chinese
have interested themselves in the fate of
a Chinaman sentenced by an English
court at Hongkong to six months' im-
prisonment at hard labor because he was
a member of the Triad society.

The Washington bureau of navigation
Monday morning received the following
cablegram from Admiral Meyer:

"Authentic report from Pekin Aug. 15
from Lieut. Lattimore. Troops moving
on Hsien-tsin. Clearing out Tartar city.
All Americans who remained in Pekin
are well except one child. Capt. Myers
recovered from wound, has typhoid,
crisis passed and now convalescing.
Assistant Surgeon Lipsett was
wounded upon left leg; bone fractured;
leg saved, now recovering."

Brief News Items.

Four man-eating sharks were caught
at Bay Shore, N. Y.

Capt. Jonathan North, Lee, Mass., cele-
brated his 104 birthday.

Said the Vanderbilts will secure the
Wabash railway system.

Dr. J. S. Gray, of West Virginia, killed
himself in Washington.

Rival of the New York Ice trust has
entered the field. It has \$500,000 cap-
ital.

Clarence Charles, brother of the New
Orleans desperado, fearing he would be
killed, has gone to Chicago.

Mrs. Gussie Ornstein, New York, dashed
acid into Mrs. Fannie Pantal's face.
She'll lose an eye. Jealous.

Since the assassination of King Hum-
bert, precautions for the safety of the
Sultan of Turkey have been redoubled.

Miss Clarissa Blake, daughter of a re-
tired Boston banker, was thrown from a
horse and killed at New Rochelle, N. Y.

Dr. S. A. Knopf, New York, gets 4,000
marks at Berlin on the tuberculosis
congress for the best essay on "How to
fight tuberculosis."

Of the 53,000,000 square miles which
the world's land surface comprises, 40,
000,000 are more or less continuously
subject to the scourge of the hungry locust.

Princess Clara of Bavaria, a niece of
Prince Regent Leopold, is engaged to
marry Baron Coramierkoff, known as
the richest man in Bavaria. He is worth
about \$20,000,000.

Unofficial figures of the census of New
York City give the old city, Manhattan
and the Bronx, a population of 2,100,000,
an increase of nearly 600,000 in ten years.
The entire city is counting on 3,700,000.



WASHINGTON
GOSSIP

Assistant Secretary Taylor, in charge
of the immigration bureau of the Treas-
ury Department, went to Montreal to con-
fer with Canadian authorities with the
idea of establishing prohibitive measures
to prevent the rapidly increasing flow of
undesirable immigrants over Canadian
borders into this country, in violation of
the laws of inspection and immigration.
The immigration authorities have attempt-
ed to halt. But the situation is brought
to a crisis now by the great tide of im-
migrants now breaking through the lines
and settling this side the border. The
Russian Jews and Italians form the bulk
of the new arrivals, and the latter have
admission to this country are afforded by
the steamship and railway companies.
Secretary Taylor proposes to stop this
evil and incidentally arrive at an agree-
ment with Canadian officials to maintain
necessary safeguards at various points of
entry.

Important survey work of this gov-
ernment in the West Indies will be con-
ducted next year. Four vessels of the
navy will probably be used for this pur-
pose, the Yankton and Eagle, now at the
Portsmouth, N. H., navy yard, the Albatross,
the Vixen, now at Norfolk, and the Scorpion,
at Boston. The commercial lines, which
do business with West Indian ports, com-
plain of the inaccuracy of the old Span-
ish charts, and naval officers find them
dangerously defective in many respects.
The wonder is, say naval officers, that
the charts have not been revised and re-
vised so long. The United States Govern-
ment has done a great deal already to-
ward correcting the old charts and has
expended a large sum of money in coast
and harbor surveys. The work will re-
quire two and possibly three more seasons
to complete, but all these tasks will be
made to issue reliable charts as a re-
sult of the surveys now contemplated.

What the statisticians at the Census
bureau are seeking for just now is to es-
tablish the probable ratio of increase in
the population, and when that is done a
good guess can be made as to the total
for the country. The ratio for a whole
century, between 1850 and 1900, was
24.86 per cent increase. From 1870 to
1880 it was 30.08; from 1880 to 1890,
22.63 per cent; and from 1890 to 1900,
the increase was 35.58. The low rate
from 1880 to 1890 was, of course, due to
the war, but as a whole the percentage
of increase in all countries is reduced
steadily as they fill up the unoccupied
lands. The experts look for a reduction
in the ratio to a considerable extent.
The increase now appears to be only two-
thirds as much as ten years ago. Some
of the best posted men in the census say
the total will be between 74,000,000
and 80,000,000, and rather above than below
the mean between those figures.

Of the total of \$1,000,000,000 in gold in
the United States it is estimated at the
treasury that the bulk is locked in the de-
partments and in national banks. The
gold reserve in the treasury amounts to
\$430,000,000, while the national banks
hold a large proportion, so that nearly
\$600,000,000 of the gold supply is with-
drawn from circulation. During August
Secretary Chase expects to pay out \$10,
000,000 to redeem the old 2 per cent
bonds. Up to the present time \$6,000,000
of the 2 per cent issue has been redeemed,
and it is believed that the bulk of the
\$10,000,000 remaining will be tendered
for redemption during August, when in-
terest upon the issue will expire. These
bonds were issued on authority of the
act of 1876. The payment of this issue
will reduce the bonded debt of the nation
to almost \$1,000,000,000.

At its last session Congress appropriated
\$60,000 for drawing plans for an addi-
tional White House. Capt. Theodore
Bingham, superintendent of public
buildings and grounds, is now having the
plans prepared, and there will be an ef-
fort to have the alterations made in time
for the celebration of the hundredth an-
niversary of the location of the capitol
in Washington. Congress will be asked
to appropriate a million dollars at the
short session next winter.

The one member of the cabinet who
does not believe it is necessary to leave
Washington in the summer is Secretary
of the Treasury Lyman J. Gage. He re-
mains at his post the year around, and
he has no intention of leaving his resi-
dence at Chevy Chase when the warm
weather arrives. From there he comes
in every morning on the electric car,
reading his newspaper like the rest of
the department employees.

Word was received at the census office
that William G. Pine Coffin and Charles
McRobbins, enumerators for the northern
districts of Alaska, who were thought to
have perished on their way down the Yu-
kon from Rampart City to St. Michaels,
had arrived there safely, that their port-
folios were in perfect condition, and that
they closed up their work and received
their pay.

General Director of the Census Mer-
riam is in danger of getting the writer's
cramp. He is spending nearly ten hours
a day now writing his name. There are
about 50,000 pay vouchers which have to
be signed by him. He says he is get-
ting so tired he cannot sign his name at
night and sees visions of never ending pay-
rolls.

Congress will be asked to provide for
further dry docks near the navy yard
conductor at the Norfolk navy yard has
recommended another structure for that
place, although one was authorized by
the late Congress. It will be necessary
to buy additional land for the dock al-
ready provided for, and it is possible that
sufficient land will be acquired by this gov-
ernment to build the fourth dock now
urged. A new dock is contemplated at
the Mare Island (California) navy yard
also.

Mabel Bouton, a young actress, New
York, is insane.

Lawrence Tarjanine, Cleveland, Ohio,
killed Anthony Strauss.

Wm. Doeppke and one of his children
were killed by a train in Cincinnati.

Camden, N. J., patrolmen will be al-
lowed to wear short waistcoats while on
duty.

Dr. James E. Kister, director of Lick
Observatory, San Francisco, died sud-
denly from apoplexy.

MOB RULE IN AKRON.

ATTEMPT TO LYNCH A NEGRO IN
AN OHIO TOWN.

Lockup, County Jail and City Building
Successfully Stormed by the Crowd—
Scenes of Riot and Bloodshed in
Which Two Persons Are Killed.

A mob of several thousand frenzied
persons in Akron, Ohio, infuriated over
an assault upon the little daughter of Mr.
and Mrs. Theodore Mans by Louis Peck,
a colored man, searched the city prison,
the county jail and the old court house
for the negro, engaged in a battle of bul-
lets with officers of the law, set fire to
Columbia Hall, adjoining the city build-
ing, and threatened to destroy the latter
structure.

Peck was arrested Wednesday and
murmurs of gathering trouble caused the
sheriff, secretly, to transfer the prisoner
to Cleveland. The report that he had
confessed spread rapidly and the mob
gathered soon after dark.

It was about 8:30 o'clock when the mob
surged down the street to the city pris-
on. With a shout from the leaders the
doors were battered down and a rush
made for the interior. The officers of-
fered no resistance and to satisfy the
mob that Peck had been removed piloted
a committee in a search of the cells and
building.

The search was fruitless and with a
yell, "Now for the county jail," the
mob rushed to the jail building and
the negro was taken out of the jail and
it was soon in the hands of the frenzied
crowd. After a thorough search of the
private apartments the mob started
to batter down the big iron doors. De-
puty Sheriff Stone mounted a chair in
front of the prison doors and ordered
the crowd to disperse, giving his word
that Peck was not within. He offered to
allow a committee to make a search from
top to bottom, and this satisfied the
crowd that the negro had been smuggled
away.

Then the mob rushed across the street
and forced open the doors of the county
house, and all rooms searched except
those of the treasury department. A start
was made to tear off the iron doors of
the latter department, but this was soon
abandoned and the mob rushed back to
the city prison, crying for the blood of
Peck.

Hundreds forced their way into the
jail for the second time, insisting that the
negro was there somewhere.

Mayor W. E. Young hastened to the
building, and mounting the steps called
upon the crowd to disperse, pleading his
word that the prisoner had been removed
to Cleveland. An intolerant crowd
of the executive's announcement and he
was denounced on all sides for allowing
the colored man to escape the clutches
of the mob.

At 10 o'clock the mob began to attack
the city prison for the third time. In
front of the prison a shot was fired, and
which was followed by a fusillade. The
officers in the building appeared at the
windows and began to shoot over the
heads of the people. A man armed with
a shotgun leveled his weapon at the offi-
cers and they were soon made the target
for the mob's fire. Several of the policemen
were followed. Several of the policemen
fell wounded, others were struck by
bricks and other missiles hurled by the
mob and the return fire of the law's offi-
cers wrought havoc in the ranks of the
mob. It is certain that thirty or forty
persons were wounded in the melee and
two killed.

Following the shooting, Columbia Hall
was set on fire and within a short time
had burned to the ground. This building
adjoined the city prison and the flames
were soon communicated to the jail. Not
content with firing the buildings, the mob
determined to prevent the firemen from
attempting to stay the progress of the
flames. The hose was cut at every op-
portunity and one fireman was shot.

CONGRESS INDICTS CHINA.

Says Imperial Cavalry Bombarded
Legations.

A long dispatch from Minister Conger
was received at the State Department
in Washington Monday night giving a de-
tailed report of the condition of affairs
in Pekin since June 20. Mr. Conger
said that a few days after the fall of
Taku forts the Tsung-li-Yamen broke off
communication with the foreign ministers
and gave orders that the diplomats leave
the city. Believing that to do this meant
certain massacre, Mr. Conger goes on to
state, the ministers refused to vacate;
thereupon the imperial government or-
dered the imperial forces to attack in
force the legations.

He says that failing to take the legations
by infantry attack the Chinese at-
tempted to bombard them with artillery, and
for over three weeks the legations were sub-
jected to continued heavy bombardment.
The Pekin imperial army made repeated
and determined attacks and attempted to
carry the legation defenses and it was
only through the gallant and heroic stand
of the marine guards that the Chinese
failed to capture the legations. The por-
tion of the message outlined above was
suppressed by the department.

The Government has been anxiously
waiting to hear from Mr. Conger and
while the revelation he makes is start-
ling, the officials we apprehend for just
what they thought. Mr. Conger's statement
that the Chinese made a desperate at-
tempt to exterminate the foreigners the
night before the relief army arrived in-
dicates that the Chinese knew the foreign
army would take the city in a few hours
and that they wanted to destroy all evi-
dence of the capture and killing of the
foreigners. As the imperial government
directed the attacks on the legations that
constituted a declaration of war, it is
said that no peace overtures will be ac-
cepted which do not embody a complete
surrender.

Odds and Ends.

Mabel Bouton, a young actress, New
York, is insane.

Lawrence Tarjanine, Cleveland, Ohio,
killed Anthony Strauss.

Wm. Doeppke and one of his children
were killed by a train in Cincinnati.

Camden, N. J., patrolmen will be al-
lowed to wear short waistcoats while on
duty.

Dr. James E. Kister, director of Lick
Observatory, San Francisco, died sud-
denly from apoplexy.

RUIN RIDES THE WIND.

A Terrible Storm Sweeps Across the
State of Wisconsin.

A mighty windstorm swept over She-
boygan, Wis., Monday afternoon, wreck

The Avalanche

O. PALMER, Publisher.
GRAYLING, - - - MICHIGAN.

GO CONTRARY WAYS.

TRADE CURRENTS FLOW IN OPPOSITE DIRECTIONS.

Consequence is an irregularity that seems to affect the entire situation. Exports of wheat and corn—more held for export than released.

Bradstreet's says: "Contrary trade currents still give an appearance of irregularity to the entire situation, but good and unfavorable influences counteract, being about a sort of balance, which accords with the weather conditions and the particular season of the year. Wheat (including flour) shipments for the week aggregate 2,295,108 bushels, against 3,114,941 bushels last week; 3,343,825 in the corresponding week of 1909, 3,568,476 in 1908, 3,140,033 in 1907 and 3,281,854 in 1906. From July 1 to date this season wheat exports are 22,090,448 bushels, against 25,508,894 bushels last season and 25,900,552 in 1909-0. Corn exports for the week aggregate 3,403,376 bushels, against 3,017,083 bushels last week, 4,590,077 in this week a year ago, 2,044,939 in 1909, 2,882,423 in 1908 and 2,610,909 in 1907. From July 1 to date this season corn exports are 28,374,489 bushels, against 37,122,760 bushels last season and 22,877,298 in 1909-0."

SLAYER PUTS BODY ON RAILS.

Autopsy Shows Supposed Street Car Accident Had a Murderer.

An autopsy on the body of Edmund F. Fanteck, which was found on the Leavenworth Electric line in Kansas City, after having been run over by a car, developed the fact that he had been murdered and the body put on the track to conceal the crime. Fanteck got off a car the previous night near where his body was found later, telling the conductor that he had an engagement with a married woman. The dead man was the son of a wealthy German farmer. He left college two years ago to join the Fifth Missouri and was with that regiment during the Cuban war. He was 21 years old.

MURDER LAD TO MORMON.

Rider Hawkins Charged with Throwing Baby Under a Train.

Elder Aaron S. Hawkins, missionary of the Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints, was recently placed under arrest at the Four Courts in St. Louis, accused of pushing Clarence Fisher, 5 years old, to his death beneath a moving train at Mount Vernon, Ind. The Mormon was arrested as the Louisville and Nashville train pulled into the union station. The chief of police of Mount Vernon, Ind., telegraphed Chief of Police Campbell to take the statement of Elder Hawkins and release him, as the police have no evidence upon which to hold him. He was accordingly released.

Contests on the Diamond.

The standing of the clubs in the National League is as follows:

W. L.	W. L.
Brooklyn . . . 58	Chicago . . . 48
Pittsburgh . . . 55	Cincinnati . . . 48
Philadelphia . . . 48	St. Louis . . . 45
Boston . . . 49	New York . . . 39

Following is the standing in the American League:

W. L.	W. L.
Chicago . . . 65	Kansas City . . . 52
Indianapolis . . . 49	Cleveland . . . 52
Milwaukee . . . 61	Buffalo . . . 52
Detroit . . . 57	Minneapolis . . . 43

Sale of Big White Pine Tract.

The most important sale of pine made for some time has just been closed between the Higgins estate of Olean, N. Y., and Cook & Turritt of Duluth and William O'Brien and H. J. Putnam of St. Paul. The Minnesota men paid \$300,000 for an immense tract of white pine timber to Duluth and Iron Range, and the Alger, Smith & Co.'s roads and the Cloquet river.

Car Jumps Into Tree Tops.

At midnight recently a closed car of the River View line at Beaver Falls, Pa., jumped the track on a steep grade, where it hung suspended 150 feet above the Port Wayne Railroad tracks. There were about fifty passengers, mostly members of the Elks Club of New Brighton, who had been attending a dance. Many were injured.

Plots to Capture Manila.

Letters found among the papers of Gen. Ricart, who was recently assisted at Manila, reveal that a plot had been formed to capture the city. Several dates, running from January to June, were set for the execution of the attack, but the conspirators were forced to countermand the orders for each instance.

Boat Plotted In Shot.

Professing to be a doctor, Cordun, formerly of the Boer army, was shot by a squad of British soldiers in the public square. Cordun was found guilty of conspiracy to kidnap Lord Roberts and assassinate the British officers in the Transvaal capital and was sentenced to death by a military court.

Fatal Fall Into a Bathbath.

Bert H. Kaufman of St. Louis was found dead in a bathbath at the Rockingham Hotel in Portsmouth, N. H. The condition of the body indicates that he intended to take a bath, but hit his head against the gas light bracket, fell face down into the tub of water and was drowned.

Ship and Army Stores Lost.

The Japanese liner Futaba Maru, Captain Thon, bound from Australia to Manila with a cargo of stores for the American Government, went aground and broke in two on the island of Mindanao. The passengers and crew camped for six days on the island.

Convicted in Quick Time.

Louis Peck, whose life was demanded by the mob at Akron, Ohio, was taken into court the other day, pleaded guilty, was given a life sentence and taken to the penitentiary at Columbus.

Kills His Father, Goes Free.

James M. Burnham, editor of the Wymorin of Wymorin, Neb., shot and killed his father, Col. J. A. Burnham, at the family home. The father was intoxicated and made a savage attack on his son. The coroner's jury found the shooting justifiable on the ground of self-defense.

Grain Elevator Burns.

Fire broke out in the immense elevator of the American Cereal Company in Akron, Ohio, and before it could be gotten under control had done \$75,000 damage. A hundred and fifty thousand bushels of grain were ruined by fire and water.

TO CHECK IMMIGRATION.

Agreement Reached with Canadian Railroad and Steamship Lines.

Assistant Secretary Taylor is convinced that the arrangement which he and Commissioner General Powderly have entered into with the principal railway and steamship lines of Canada will result in keeping out of this country undesirable immigrants from Europe who, knowing that they would be refused a landing at the ports of the United States, have been able to reach this country through the Dominion. Mr. Taylor has recently returned from Canada, where he has had conferences with the principal officials of the railroads and the transatlantic steamship companies, with the result that an understanding has been reached which is mutually satisfactory. The lines have agreed to afford better facilities for the immigration inspection officers at Quebec and at Point Lévis, and already working are rearranging the commodious buildings at these points for their use. The lines have agreed to deport all immigrants destined for the United States through Canada who are rejected by the United States inspectors. An agreement has been reached on the subject of medical examinations at the foreign ports of embarkation.

TROLLEY CAR IS WRECKED.

Crew and Twelve Passengers Are Injured Near Cleveland.

An electric car on the Cleveland and Chagrin Falls suburban line was wrecked near Chagrin Falls, the crew and twelve passengers being cut and badly bruised. Five persons were seriously injured. The accident was caused by a broken brake rod. The car jumped the track on a sharp curve while running at a high rate of speed. The trucks broke and the car plunged over on its side. Those seriously injured are: John Young, conductor, Chagrin Falls, badly injured about the head; Mrs. Ruthann Newburg, Ohio, right arm and shoulder injured; Mrs. M. G. Meice, Chagrin Falls, head and shoulders injured; Mrs. Walter Barrows, Chagrin Falls, cut and bruised about the head; C. H. Hubbell, Chagrin Falls, cut and bruised about head and shoulders. Fortunately the car struck a trolley pole which it left the track, otherwise it would have gone down a steep embankment.

FORGETS HE DESIRES TO DIE.

Alligators Scare a Convict Out of a Pool in Which He Seeks Suicide.

James Quinn, a Montgomery County horse thief, made four unsuccessful attempts to commit suicide at the Columbus, Ohio, penitentiary. He inhaled gas but the guards restored him to consciousness. Then he made a desperate attempt to leap from the gallery in front of his cell to the stone floor, fifty feet below. The guards restrained him and started to take him to the prison hospital. As they passed the fountain in the prison Quin broke from their grasp and plunged head first into the water, which is about six feet deep. The fountain contained several alligators, and one of these made for Quinn, who then forgot that he desired to die and tore several bricks from the fountain wall in his frantic efforts to scramble out of the fountain. After receiving treatment at the hospital Quinn tried to cut his throat. The guards finally placed him in a dungeon.

Court House Blown Up.

The court house at Medina, O., was wrecked by a terrific explosion of dynamite, a large box of which was stored in the basement of the building. The janitor was painfully injured and several county officials were badly shaken up. The dynamite had been placed in the basement to be used as evidence in a criminal trial.

Child Decapitated by a Street Car.

A six-year-old child ran into a burroughs street car, killing Blanche Skelle, 11 years old, and injuring more or less several other children. Herman Wilschbach and George Skelle. Blanche Skelle fell under the car, the wheels of which passed over her neck, severing the head from the body.

Iron Mining Records Broken.

The production of iron ore in the United States for the year 1909, according to the annual report of the United States geological survey, amounted to 24,983,173 long tons, an increase of 5,549,597 tons, or 27 per cent over 1908.

Mob Violence in Akron, Ohio.

A mob stormed the city prison at Akron, Ohio, in search of a negro prisoner. Guns fired on the rioters, killing a boy and wounding four members of the mob. The prisoner had been removed to Cleveland.

Coal and Petroleum Field.

Several prominent Astoria, Ore., business men have secured control of a large area of land at Knappa, and have disclosed the fact that exports have been made of a very valuable coal and petroleum field.

Dies to Escape the Officers.

Rather than be captured, William Steffen of Cantonella, Minn., committed suicide after a fight with the officers. The ball pierced the brain back of the ear and death was instantaneous. The previous night he planned to kill his wife.

Young Girl Commits Suicide.

Miss Minnie Harvey of Plymouth, a domestic employed in La Porte, Ind., committed suicide by taking strychnine. She was in the throes of death when found. She left a note stating that she was tired of living.

Riot at an Indiana Picnic.

Doolittle Mills, Ind., was the scene of a riot at a picnic in which fifty or more persons were injured. The trouble was caused by a mob from St. Croix, which harbored an old grudge and went to the picnic to stir up a fight.

Big Coal Deal Is Closed.

The largest coal deal ever transacted in eastern Ohio has just been closed and 18,000 acres of coal lands in Warren, Wells and Smith townships pass into the hands of Cleveland capitalists. The options were taken by H. E. Willard.

Stain While Playing Ghost.

After scaring a crowd of negroes in Philadelphia by pretending she was a ghost, Florence Almond, aged 15 years, was struck on the head with a brick thrown by one of the negroes and killed.

Bohrerich for Governor.

Louis C. Bohrherich of Kenosha was nominated for Governor of Wisconsin by acclamation in the Democratic convention.

Dolliver Appointed Senator.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa has appointed Congressman J. P. Dolliver of Fort Dodge, United States Senator from Iowa to succeed the late John Henry Gear.

Philadelphia Has 1,294,637.

The population of Philadelphia, according to the count just completed at the census office, is 1,294,637. The population in 1900 was 1,019,964.

Damages Will Be \$10,000,000.

C. E. Wainland, general land agent of the Union Pacific Railroad, estimates the damage caused by the forest fire in Colorado and Wyoming at \$10,000,000.

Narrow Escape of a Train.

An express over the Pennsylvania railroad, carrying 800 passengers, ran through a broken switch on the Atlantic City side of the drawbridge and by some miraculous means safely crossed over the structure, when the two cars that had jumped the track and had evidently been held up by the momentum of the train fell athwart of the roadbed, blocking travel.

through a broken switch on the Atlantic City side of the drawbridge and by some miraculous means safely crossed over the structure, when the two cars that had jumped the track and had evidently been held up by the momentum of the train fell athwart of the roadbed, blocking travel.

TRAIN SAVED BY MATCHES.

Big Four Knickerbocker Express Has Close Call from Being Wrecked. The feeble little momentary flashes of flames from a few matches probably averted a disaster on the Big Four Railroad near Muncie, Ind. The Knickerbocker express, east bound, an hour behind time, was thundering along at the rate of sixty miles an hour. Eight miles from Muncie Engineer John Caskey, heavily alert because he was trying to make up lost time, discovered the form of a man on the track and rapid little gleams of light. Quick as thought, intuitively divining that some danger was impending, he slackened the speed of his engine, coming to a stop within ten feet of a huge pile of lumber on the track. The obstacle proved to be a well-lubricated wagon weighing fifteen tons, which had broken down on the crossing. Had the train struck the wagon there would have been a terrific smash-up. With long ropes and a pulley the locomotive pulled the rigging of the truck after an hour's hard work. The driver of the wagon happened to have a few matches in his pocket and started to light them, hoping thus to signal the coming train and give warning of the danger. Close after the Knickerbocker express was an excursion train, which almost crashed into it.

MOB BLOWS UP A TOLL GATE.

Keeper at Another Point Moves Out After Being Warned.

A mob of twenty-five men visited the toll gate of the Burlington pike near Logansport, Ind., and blew it up with dynamite. The heavy charge was placed in the middle room of the house and the force of the explosion drove the walls outward and the roof high into the air. The report was heard for six miles. The tollgate was the one vacated by Ebenezer Smith, who had been warned and had vacated. No toll has been collected on the road for three days. William Myers, at the remaining gate, was warned to vacate, and he moved out. In May the Rock creek bridge and the Vincennes tollhouse were blown up. The director of the company have posted a reward of \$2,000 for the apprehension of the miscreants.

ROBBED IN SLEEPING CAR.

Omaha Bank Cashier Slugged by Thieves Because He Resisted.

E. E. Balch, assistant cashier of the Omaha National Bank, was slugged and robbed in his berth on a Northwestern train from Chicago to Omaha. He offered some slight resistance and was badly pounded on the head. Eugene Amorette, Jr., of Wyoming, a passenger on the same train, was robbed. Other passengers were also robbed. The conductor heard no outcry.

Lynchers Sent to Prison.

Former Justice of the Peace Joseph Wilkerson, the alleged leader of the mob that lynched the three Humphreys in Henderson County, Texas, in May, 1908, and J. A. Jones, another member of the mob, were convicted by a jury. The jury found them guilty to murder in the first degree and each received a life sentence in the penitentiary.

Labourers a Traitor.

Factors found at Pretoria reveal that Henry Labouchere, the London editor, had aided the enemies of his country in South Africa and had advised the Transvaal Government to make a play for time in its negotiations before the outbreak of hostilities.

Five Killed in a Mine.

Five miners were smothered to death in the Isquah Coal Company's mine near Isquah. A brush fire spread to the mouth of an airshaft, ignited the timbers and was sucked down by the ventilator fan.

Windstorm in Wisconsin.

A terrific windstorm swept over Wisconsin, doing great damage to fruit and corn. At Sheboygan eight large buildings and over 200 dwelling houses were wrecked, and the pecuniary loss in that city alone is estimated at \$500,000.

Kansas Zinc Mines Cave In.

The large crushing mill of Congressman Bowersock and others at Lawrence, Kan., was swallowed by an immense cave-in on the south side ground. The cave-in occurred without warning.

Town Postoffice Robbed.

The vault of the Lyons, Iowa, post office was blown open by crooks. The burglars secured a small sum in cash and stamps. The same office was robbed in a similar way seven years ago.

Millions in Buildings.

Ten million dollars, according to the estimate of architects and contractors, will be expended in Chicago next fall and spring in the erection of buildings, this estimate is conservative.

Population of Chicago.

The population of Chicago, according to the official count of the returns of the twelfth census, is 1,698,775.

MARKET QUOTATIONS.

Chicago—Cattle, common to prime, \$9.00 to \$9.50; hogs, shipping grades, \$8.00 to \$8.50; corn, No. 2, 24c to 24 1/2c; wheat, No. 2, 73c to 74c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

Indianapolis—Cattle, shipping, \$9.00 to \$9.50; hogs, choice light, \$9.00 to \$9.50; sheep, common to prime, \$5.00 to \$5.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

St. Louis—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

St. Paul—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

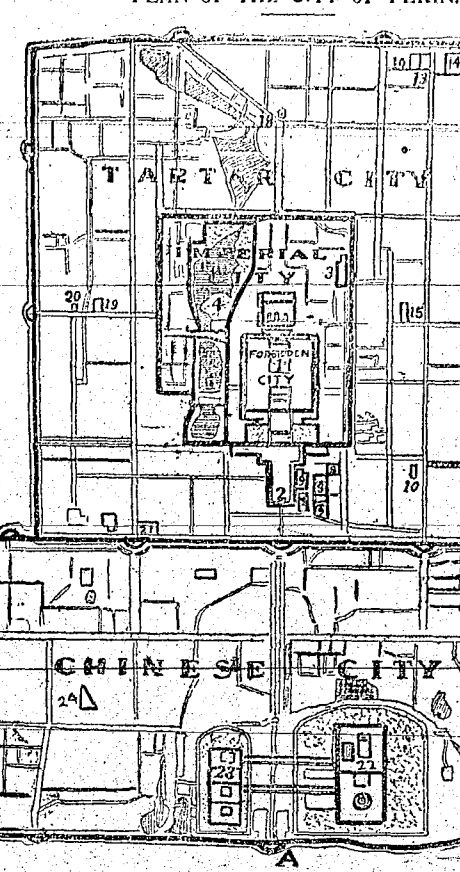
Des Moines—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

Toledo—Wheat, No. 2, mixed, 75c to 76c; corn, No. 2, mixed, 30c to 31c; oats, No. 2, mixed, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, choice creamery, 18c to 20c; eggs, fresh, 10c to 12c; potatoes, 37c to 39c per bushel.

Buffalo—Cattle, choice shipping steers, \$3.00 to \$3.50; hogs, fair to prime, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, fair to choice, \$3.25 to \$3.75; lamb, common to extra, \$4.00 to \$5.00.

New York—Cattle, \$3.25 to \$3.75; hogs, \$3.00 to \$3.50; sheep, \$3.00 to \$3.50; wheat, No. 2, 71c to 72c; corn, No. 2, 34c to 35c; oats, No. 2, 21c to 22c; rye, No. 2, 48c to 49c; butter, creamery, 18c to 21c; eggs, western, 16c to 18c.

PLAN OF THE CITY OF PEKIN.



The heavy black lines show the walls which surround the city and its subdivisions. A is the south gate, which is guarded by 100,000 Imperial Chinese soldiers, while other armies surround the city on all sides. B is the railway station at Machow. The remains of the railway from Peking.

The following chart indicates the chief points in the city: 1. Imperial Palace; 2. Gate of Great Purity; 3. Buddhist Monastery; 4. Monastery of Eternal Repose; 5. Marble Bridge; 6. The Golden Lake; 7. The Gate of Heaven; 8. Academy of Han Lin; 9. The American and other Legations; 10. Temple of Glorious Devotion; 11. Examining College; 12. Observatory Tower; 13. Monastery of Lung-tai; 14. Great Buddhist Monastery; 15. Temple of Confucius; 16. Foreign University; 17. Clock Tower; 18. Drum Tower; 19. Temple of Ancient Dynasties; 20. Pe-tai-tse; 21. Catholic Church; 22. Temple of Heaven; 23. Altar of the Earth; 24. Buddhist Monastery.

RIOT RIFE IN PEKIN.

Fire, Fighting and Dissension Mark the Week of the Allies.

Fires, fighting and dissension are apparently following in the wake of the relief of Peking. The London Daily Mail publishes dispatches from the Chinese capital declaring that a great fire was kindled in the city by the British and American forces. The fire was caused by a British soldier who was careless with a match. The fire spread rapidly and destroyed many buildings. The British and American forces are now fighting the Chinese forces who are trying to retake the city. The Chinese forces are now in a state of dissension and are not united in their efforts to retake the city.

Gen. Chaffee, so it is asserted, maintained that the Chinese had been adequately punished and that the remaining Chinese would be unable to take the imperial palace. This explains the withdrawal of the Americans after breaching three gates, as called by the correspondent of the Associated Press. The Russian general maintained that his government had declared war against China, and that therefore there was no reason to prevent him from continuing his advance into the sacred precincts. The fires appear to be incendiary and to be caused by the Chinese.

A report from St. Petersburg says that the Japanese legation there has received a dispatch from Peking with the news that the legationaries are all liberated, but that the Chinese are still in the city. The Japanese are still in the city and are being carefully watched. The Chinese are still in the city and are being carefully watched. The Chinese are still in the city and are being carefully watched.

A report from Peking says that Gen. Liuehitch has been given full authority to guard and defend the city. Fierce fighting is also said to be still going on inside the city. Gen. Liuehitch's Siberian army corps has become practically inoperative on account of the warm weather.

All the dispatches point to the fact that the commanders were somewhat at sea regarding their future action, all awaiting instructions from their governments. The foreign residents appear to have been sent to Tientsin, although the St. Petersburg correspondent of the Daily Mail says the ministers will not leave Peking until negotiations for indemnity are underway.

Beifang learns that there has been further fighting west of Tientsin, which creates the impression that the province of Pe-Chi-Li must be effectively occupied before peace negotiations will become feasible.

EMPEROR IS CAUGHT.

Shanghai reports that the Dowager Empress of China has been captured by the allies. Prince Tuan, who has espoused her cause, was also taken prisoner. They were about one day's journey from Peking, when they encountered the troops of Tong Fung Sheng, who were burning and laying waste the country.

The Empress and her party became terrified and returned to Peking, where they were made prisoners by the allies. Li Hung Chang confirms the report regarding the demoralized condition of the Imperial troops. Li recognizes the foreigners and professes conversion to reform principles.

An official report from San Juan says that the exchange of Porto Rican money for that of the United States was accomplished on Aug. 1.

Two submarine boats will be built at San Francisco.

Chinese army has been driven from New Chung by the Russians.

Fire in a Begonia, Spain, church caused a panic, and two were killed.

Evidence accumulated that several accomplices aided Humbert's murderer.

Transylvania lost \$200,000 worth of property at Ichon-Pu, China. Looted by Chinese.

Chinese gamblers in New York had a fatal row among themselves. Song Kin was killed.

The Kansas wheat crop this year has been officially put at 78,991,000 bushels, breaking the record.

Three thousand unemployed men are gambling by throwing acid on the players and tables.

E. A. F. Mamore, one of the private secretaries of W. H. Seward, died suddenly in New York.

Dennis Connelley, "the wealthiest man in Toledo and Northwestern Ohio," died in Toledo, aged 89 years.

For participating in a triple lynching W. B. Brooks was sentenced to life imprisonment at Palestine, Texas.

The royal arsenal at Woolwich has been ordered to send 300,000 pounds of small arm ammunition to China.

President McKinley has approved an act Friday, Oct. 5, the Hawaiian booters, sentenced to be hanged at Honolulu, Ariz.

An official report from San Juan says that the exchange of Porto Rican money for that of the United States was accomplished on Aug. 1.

VALOR OF AMERICANS.

Advices from Chiofo, dated Aug. 21, state that the allied forces have completely routed the 10,000 Chinese soldiers who missed near.

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NEWS OF OUR STATE.

ITEMS OF INTEREST TO MICHIGANERS.

Plagues of Grasshoppers and Crickets at Kalamazoo—Disagreement About a Mining Charter—Fire at Mackinac—Mother Finds Long-Lost Son.

Kalamazoo is experiencing a pest of grasshoppers and crickets. In spite of the fact that the insects are not yet numerous, they are being driven to distraction in getting rid of the nuisance. In several instances restaurants have been obliged to close for several hours while the insects were cleared out. The driver of a passenger train reports that the train was stopped by an army of crickets, which extended for several rods and completely covered the tracks and the space between. The crickets crawled like oil poured on the rails and the wheels on the engine refused to work. The crew had to use shovels in clearing the track before the train could proceed.

Mining Charter Is Tangled.
The Cabinet and Hecia Mining Company, having decided to extend its term of existence, the question of the termination of its last franchise has been raised. The company claims that this will not be until next May. Thirty years after the date of the consolidation of the several companies which comprise the present organization, but State officials contend that the franchise expired in 1888, thirty years after the date of organization of the youngest company entering into the consolidation. Upon the determination of this question depends the preliminary for reorganization, the laws relative to the two classes of companies being radically different.

Found After Twenty Years.
The search for her oldest son which Mrs. Frank Jones at Ionia has prosecuted for more than twenty years, ended a few days ago, when she found him on a farm south of Lansing. Her first husband was James Reardon and the family resided in Macomb County, when he died and left them destitute. She could not support the boy and he was taken by Mr. and Mrs. King, who now moved away. As soon as she was able Mrs. Jones set about to find her son, but obtained no trace of him until recently. She fully established his identity and took him home to meet his brothers and sisters.

Drowns in St. Joseph River.
Miss Daisy Fisher of Chicago, accompanied by her brother, en route for Ross Landing, a summer resort eight miles up the St. Joseph river, took a river steamer for the resort, with the intention of spending two weeks' vacation, but was drowned. Just as the steamer was about to approach the landing at the Ross Landing, the boat was struck by a log and the water by the current and was drowned.

Fire on Mackinac Island.
The fire started at 1 a. m. on the day of the fire on Mackinac Island. The fire was caused by the wind into a blaze before discovered. The fire of John W. Davis, adjoining, also burned, and both houses were burned to ground. The loss is estimated at \$25,000, no insurance. William A. Green, a member of the fire department, working on the roof of Pine Cottage, fell off and was seriously injured.

Safe Blowers at Oxford.
The blowers entered the office of S. R. Green, lumber dealer, at Oxford, and opened his safe, securing only \$40 in which Mr. O'Brien, who is treasurer of the local telephone company, had collected for telephone rentals. The same gang parties effected an entrance to T. Green's meat market by prying open his safe and secured \$2 in cash. They secured about \$2 in cash.

Safe \$120 Acres of Timber Land.
The Escanaba Woodmen's Company has purchased from the United States Woodmen's Company \$120 acres of hardwood timber land in Menominee County. The deal involves \$50,000. The Escanaba company will plant a new town two miles north of Perronville, erect a sawmill, planing and lath mill, and build a logging road at a cost of \$100,000.

Within Our Borders.
Elmer City's only barber has moved away.

A big Indian camp meeting will be held early this fall near L'Anse-au-Loup.

The new M. L. Church at Omer has been dedicated at a cost of about \$2,000.

Midland papers say that wheat in that county is a much better crop than last year.

The Congregational Church at Standish will be removed to a more central point in the town.

Buyers of fall apples throughout the State are having difficulty in securing enough barrels to make their shipments.

Three gas wells have been struck near Royal Oak and there is talk of forming a company to take the gas to the village.

The tremendous fruit crop in the late season has led to the tax on the basket factories to their utmost to keep up with the demand for their wares.

Paul Drake of Hastings, makes a good thing by catching turtles for shipment to the large cities, where they are in great demand by restaurants and hotels.

The wooden steamer Argonaut spring a leak after taking on a cargo of iron ore and sank at its dock in Escanaba. One of the steam pipes in the boiler blew up under the pressure, and A. A. MacFarland, a fireman from Port Huron, was severely scalded.

North Branch cannot grow much more in population unless more houses are built. Every building in the village is occupied.

Miss Kate Patterson, a 19-year-old girl of Grand Rapids, was drowned at Otsego Beach. She fell into the water as she was about to step from a yacht into a rowboat to go ashore.

FROM CALAMITY HOME

WHY JONES WAS CHOSEN TO LEAD DEMOCRACY.

Arkansas, first in filletary, lowest in savings banks, steadily going backward in agricultural wealth, while every other Southern State is wonderfully increasing. It is seen why Senator Jones of that State was selected above all others to lead in the Democratic Presidential campaign of disaster to American industries, to progress, and to prosperity. He is the fitting representative of the calamity howlers.

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STEWART SUPPORTS M'KINLEY.

NEVADA'S 10 TO 1 SENATOR WILL VOTE TO DEFEND AMERICAN HONOR.

Senator William M. Stewart of Nevada called at Republican headquarters at New York August 20 and said he had decided to vote for President McKinley. He made a statement in part as follows:

"The United States would be war with Spain urged on by the Democratic party. The popularity of the war was such that Mr. Bryan joined the army. The war was successful, a treaty of peace was entered into whereby the United States agreed to pay \$20,000,000 and accept the sovereignty and public property of Spain in the Philippine archipelago. There was opposition to the ratification of the treaty. Mr. Bryan came to Washington and persuaded his Democratic friends to vote for the treaty."

"The people of the United States, and particularly of the Pacific coast, because entitled to the vast commerce of the Pacific Ocean of which the Philippines furnish the key."

"One Aguinaldo had raised a rebellion in Luzon against Spain before the commencement of the Spanish war."

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BASKET OF BABIES TRAVELING.

Curious Bunch of Humanity Shown by Utah Woman at a Station.

A basket of babies. It was quite an ordinary clothes basket, bought brand new for the occasion, and two bouncing baby boys, whose ownership was decided just a little previous to the occasion. The babies were tucked snugly away in a mass of pillows and wraps, and as they first appeared at the Union depot gate, with the fond mother grasping one handle of the basket and the negro porter on the Denver and the Grande the other, the rush of humanity dropped their other business and made a line procession to the waiting room, toward which the curious-looking group was proceeding. There was a perfect rush made by the women and children as the basket with its living freight was deposited on the floor of the waiting room, says the Denver News, and even a few men summited enough courage to reach the outskirts of the crowd and peep over the mass of pillultery toward the center of attraction.

"How many are there?"
"Are they alive?"
"How old are they?"
"What is she going to do with 'em?"
These and various other interrogatory exclamations were poured forth in a stream as the proud mother lifted one after another from the basket and exhibited to the curious.

The mother, Mrs. W. M. Philippi, of Montebello, Utah, a plain-looking little woman, clad in a brown dress and a Quaker-looking bonnet, did not seem to appreciate the grounds on which she and her basket attracted so much attention.

"I am going to Galba, Kan., on a visit," she said, "and this was the only way I could manage to bring them. They are only 3 months old, and I couldn't leave them with their father. My other little girls that I have with me are 3 and 5 years old."

The lady said that her husband was a school teacher.

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The Avalanche.

THURSDAY, AUG. 30, 1900.

LOCAL ITEMS.

Read Fournier's new Ad.

Mrs. T. Webb, and Mrs. T. Larson, of Frederic, were in town, Monday. Muresco is the best Wall Finish in the market. Sold by Colter & Co.

Bonn, To Mr. and Mrs. Burt Waite, August 27th, A. son.

Detroit White Lead Works Paints, Oils and Varnishes at A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

For a Rambler, Ideal or Hudson Bicycle go to A. Kraus. Read the Ad of H. G. Wendland & Co. of Bay City.

Headquarters for fishing tackle at Fournier's Drug Store.

We call the attention of our readers to the new Ad of W. Jorgenson.

For Doors, Sash, Glass and Putty go to A. Kraus.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

FOR SALE, CHEAP—A good second hand coal stove. W. F. Beukelman.

John Rouse was a welcome visitor home the first of the week. He reports a good business on the road.

MARRIED—August 24 by Justice McCullough, J. W. Moran and Emma Kelly. Both of Frederic.

If you want the best Sewing Machine buy the Singer. Sold on easy payments, by A. Kraus.

Mr. T. Simms, of Grand Rapids, Minn., was the guest of Mr. and Mrs. D. Eastman, last week.

Crescent Bicycles. Salling, Hanson & Co.

Advertised Letters—John Hill, H. Krepes, Dan Weaver, Peet Bouchee, Emory Brissette, Antonio Cannavina.

It will pay you to see our new line of fishing tackle before buying. Fournier's Drug Store.

Mrs. Phillip Kloppe and the children went to Detroit, last Saturday, for a short visit with her sister.

Rasmus Hanson and son, of Grayling, were guests at the Mansard House, Monday. Osego Herald.

Mrs. J. M. Jones has been enjoying visit from her brother and his family, from Ohio.

Peninsular Stoves and Ranges guaranteed the best. Sold by A. KRAUS.

Prof. Graham with his wife and baby will be at home on the P. M. Express, tomorrow.

Mrs. H. Manning came up from the Riverside Ranch in Oscoda Co. Saturday, returning Tuesday morning.

Oliver, Ward, Greenville, and Cement Plows, Harrows and Cultivators for sale by A. Kraus.

Miss Emma Lentz, of Columbus, Ohio, is a welcome guest at the home of Chas. Butler.

John K. Hanson is treating his residence with a fresh coat of paint, improving its appearance.

Hubbard Head, of South Branch, drove up a nice little bunch of fat cattle, Tuesday.

Miss Josie Jones left for Detroit, Monday, to accept a position in a wholesale millinery house.

Bonn, To their home in Pere Cheney, to Mr. and Mrs. Robert Schrader, a son, August 24th.

Albert Kraus has just received a full line of fishing tackle which he sells at reasonable prices. The only tackle that catches the fish.

MARRIED—Monday, August 27th George Stephan and Miss Matilda E. Kleinfelt, all of Grayling, Justice Wm. Woodburn officiating.

The Fourth Michigan Cavalry will hold its annual reunion in the senate chamber, at Lansing, September 19th.

The Michigan Central will run an excursion, Sept. 14th, from Detroit and intermediate points to Mackinaw City.

Mrs. A. J. Rose and her grand daughter, Miss Jeanette Evans, went to Gaylord, last week, for a visit with Mrs. W. J. Jubb.

Mrs. Carney went to Bay City, last week, for a visit, leaving T. A. to take care of the baby. He makes a dandy nurse.

E. Cobb was in town, last Friday. He has his new barn nearly completed, and it will be a grand addition to his farm.

A postoffice has been established at Forbes' mill, in Maple Forest, named Hardgrove, with Mrs. Esther Kent, P. M.

The Michigan good roads convention, in session at Saginaw, last week, formed a permanent organization, and it was decided to ask the next legislature for an act amending the constitution permitting the state to construct roads.

Mrs. L. Fournier and son, Arthur, returned Saturday evening from a three weeks visit with friends in Detroit.

Fred F. Howell was in town last Saturday, the first time since his accident. He is some sore from his bruises, but yet in the ring.

They all come back to the best County in the State. The last is Charles E. Hicks who is moving back on his farm in Maple Forest.

Mrs. R. S. Rabbitt, came home from her visit at Williamsburg. Archie drove over with her and spent a little time with old friends here.

J. W. Sorenson is agent for the sale of the best Sewing Machines in the market. Machines guaranteed. Call and examine machines, and get prices.

President Edgar of the State Association of Farmer's Clubs has issued an address, in which he heartily commends the work of the state tax commission.

Orders for parts of all kinds, and of all kinds of Sewing Machines will have special attention at J. W. Sorenson's. He also keeps a good assortment of Machine Needles.

There will be a special meeting of the W. R. C. Saturday afternoon. A good attendance is requested. By order of the President.

JULIA FOURNIER, Sec.

Henry Moon, of Beaver Creek, was pleasantly surprised, last week, by a visit from his oldest and youngest brothers, whom he had not seen for over 20 years.

The McCormick Harvesting Machine Co. of Chicago, has been awarded the Grand Prize on Harvesting Machines at the Paris Exposition. This is the highest award.

F. Harrington, S. Phelps, and Misses Cora Wight, May Blanshan, Ethred Woodfield and Hattie Blanshan attended the C. E. Convention, at Gaylord, last week. Miss Wight was the delegate from here.

Misses Althea and Edith McIntyre returned from a delightful outing of six weeks, visiting in the cities of the southern and eastern part of the state, last Saturday. Miss Althea resumes her duties in the Roscommon school next Monday.

Last Saturday we had an assembly of "cripples" in our sanctuary. Fred Hoelsi, L. Brolin and J. Johnson dropped in and exchanged their experience. We are glad to state that all are recovering rapidly from their injuries.

J. G. Marsh, of Virginia, one of the early settlers of this county, have entered the farm now owned by A. Kraus.

B. Corwin as a homestead, is here, visiting his daughter, Mrs. W. Love, of Judge, and his old friends and neighbors. They all come back, and we presume he is here to stay.

The dog tax will be taken up to the supreme court and heard during the September term. Its constitutionality is being questioned, and if the court decides it is, the dog wardens and the townships may have to pay for some worthless curs that have been destroyed according to the provisions of the law.

DIED—At St. Mary's Hospital, in Saginaw, Aug. 23d, Elsie Nielson, aged 38 years, of congestion of the lungs. Deceased was the wife of Wilhelm Nielson, of this village, and sister of Henry Peterson. The funeral at the Danish Lutheran Church, Sunday afternoon, was largely attended, and every sympathy is extended the bereaved husband and friends.

To Cure a Cold in one Day take Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets. All druggists refund the money if it fails to cure. E. W. Grove's signature is on each box. 25c.

For the first time in its history the Maccabees will pay a death claim without any proof of death. Seven years ago Ralph Davis, of Port Huron disappeared, after telling his wife he was going to do some collecting, and would be back in two days. Since then his relatives have never heard from nor seen him. A few weeks ago Mrs. Davis petitioned the great record keeper for the insurance money, and on showing to the executive committee that she always lived happily with her husband, the money was paid, the Maccabees accepting a bond for their protection in case Davis returns alive.

It Helped Win Battles

Twenty-nine officers and men wrote from the front to say that for scratches, bruises, cuts, wounds, sore feet and stiff joints Bucklen's Arnica Salve is the best in the world. Same for burns, skin eruptions and piles. 25c a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Muresco!

We are headquarters for Muresco. The painters claim this is the best wall finish, so it must be so. Try a package!

Salling, Hanson & Co.

Stops the Cough and works off Cold Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets cure a cold in one day. No cure, no pay. Price 25c.

The democrats of this district have nominated J. D. Kingsbury of Alpena, for representative in the State Legislature. Knowing it to be a forlorn hope, no delegates attended the convention from this county.

That Throbbing Headache would quickly leave you, if you would use Dr. King's New Life Pills. Thousands of sufferers have proved their marvelous merit for sick and nervous headaches. They make pure blood and build up your health. Money back if not cured. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

WANTED.—One hundred chickens, broilers or smaller, to feed. Will pay nine cents a pound for chicks, and will buy a few older fowls at the highest market price. W. H. NILES.

Announcement

EDITOR AVANTAGE:—Please announce that I will be a candidate for the office of JUDGE OF PROBATE, for Crawford County, subject to the decision of the Republican County Convention, when called.

JOHN C. HANSON.

E. W. Grove

This signature is on every box of the genuine Laxative Bromo-Quinine Tablets the remedy that cures a cold in one day

Farmers Pic Nic.

The 11th Annual Pic Nic of the Crawford County Farmers Association will be held on the old grounds, on Thursday, September 6th. Everybody cordially invited. By order of President

CHAS. WALDRON, Sec'y.

Prevented a Tragedy.

Timely information given Mrs. Geo. Long, of New Straitsville, Ohio, saved two lives. A frightful cough had long kept her awake every night. She had tried many remedies and doctors but steadily grew worse until urged to try Dr. King's New Discovery. One bottle wholly cured her, and she writes, "this marvelous medicine also cured Mr. Long of a severe attack of pneumonia. Such cures are positive proof of its power to cure all throat, chest and lung troubles. Only 50c and \$1.00. Guaranteed. Trial bottles free at Fournier's drug store."

Peware of a man who is representing himself as the agent of the American Mutual Aid Society of Detroit, and is travelling through the northern counties of the lower peninsula, soliciting business for the society, collecting membership fees, etc. He is a fraud.

Notice.

Parties having young cattle can find a ready market for them by applying to us. We will pay highest market price.

SALLING, HANSON & CO.

After dragging along for several years, the tangled affairs of Turner & Fisher, the Bay City lumber firm, are at last straightened out on the books of about 30 Michigan and Canadian banks, who have compromised their claims for 40 cents on the dollar. The entire indebtedness was something like half a million dollars.

Story of a Slave.

To be bound hand and foot for years by the chains of disease is the worst form of slavery. C. D. Williams of Manchester, Mich., says: "My wife has been so helpless for five years that she could not turn over in bed alone. After using two bottles of Electric Bitters she is wonderfully improved and able to do her own work." This supreme remedy for female diseases quickly cures nervousness, sleeplessness, melancholy, headache, backache, fainting and dizzy spells. It is a godsend to weak, run-down and sickly people. Cure guaranteed. Only 50c. Sold by L. Fournier, druggist.

Paints!

If you want to paint your house this summer, use the Sherwin Williams Paint. Why not use the best paint? It only cost you a few cents more than poor paint, and it will give you satisfaction. Nothing is better than Sherwin Williams Paint. Sold by S. H. & Co.

Notice for Publication.

DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR, Land Office at Marquette, Mich., August 25th, 1900.

Notice is hereby given that the following named Saker has filed notice of his intention to make final proof in support of his claim, and that said proof will be made before the clerk of the circuit court of Crawford County, at Grayling, Mich., on October 10th, 1900, viz: Homestead application No. 953; David L. Spencer, Sec'y of Section 33, Tp. 27 N. R. 2 W.

He names the following witnesses to prove his continuous residence upon and cultivation of said land, viz: John Stephan, George Stephan, Leon J. Stephan and Jasper N. West, all of Grayling, Mich.

THOMAS SCADDEN, Register.

Attention!

We desire to call the attention of the citizens of Grayling and vicinity to our new stock of Shoes, consisting of all the latest styles and best makes, namely—the celebrated Kinde, Kalmbach & Co., C. E. Smith Shoe and others. We have Shoes for men, women, boys, girls and also for the babies.

When you come to buy your shoes, come prepared to buy your groceries, as we sell the best at lowest prices. We are sole agents for McArthur's Patent Flour, the best on earth for bread, also the celebrated Ja-Vo-Blend Coffee, for 25 cents, and Black Cross Tea for 50 cents, that experts say can't be beat.

Choice Fruits, Confectionary, Tobacco and Cigars always on hand. Give me a call.

WALMAR JORGENSEN, Successor to Claggett & Blair.

School Books!

Fournier's Drug Store

Is headquarters for Schoolbooks, Tablets, Slates, Pens, Pencils, School Bags, Inks, etc., including everything in the line of School Supplies. The finest line of Tablets ever brought to Grayling.

LUCIEN FOURNIER,

Druggist, Grayling, Mich.

Sewing Machines.

Just received a lot of Sewing Machines direct from the factory, which we can sell from \$21.00 to \$35.00 each. Cheaper machines can be had to order.

Always on hand the best SEWING MACHINE OIL, guaranteed not to gum. Price 10 cents.

J. W. SORENSON.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

Special Early Fall

BARGAINS

TO THE People of Northern Michigan

By Bay City's Great Department Store.

Fine stock of Fall Goods, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Suits, Rainy Day Suits, Carpets, Curtains, Linoleums, Ladies', Children's and Men's Shoes, and Fashionable Millinery.

We give special attention to mail orders. Will always quote lowest prices, and send samples to select from. When you come to Bay City come and see our store, and get our prices. We will save you money on every purchase.

We name some special Early Fall Bargains. Send for samples:

36 inch imitation French Flannel, for Waists and Dressing Jackets, price 15c per yard.

Best 54 inch Pebble Cheviot dress goods, all colors. This is the cloth to make up for walking skirts without lining. Price \$1.50 per yard.

Handsome 3-4 blue Percale, fast colors, and the best selling cotton goods on our counters, all at 7c per yard.

Children's Shoes at 50c, 75c and \$1.00 a pair, worth almost double.

New Fall Felt Hats in our millinery department, in all shades, the very latest styles, at 99c and \$1.25 each. Order one.

Ladies' tailor-made suits, new Fall styles, every color, every size, from \$10.00 up to \$35.00.

New Rainy Day Walking Skirts, the most popular article now. Price \$3.98 each, all colors. Order one.

SPECIAL NOTICE:

We give away tickets, with every purchase, and when you trade \$25.00 you get your choice of articles worth from \$2.50 to \$4.00 each.

H. G. WENDLAND & CO.,

Crapo Block, Bay City, Mich.

JOSEPH'S

Fifth Great

Annual Clearing Sale!

Look well to your own interest, and attend this sale. No matter what you want we can supply you at a much lower price than usual, in many cases at half price or less. There is not one item in this announcement but what is an unmatchable and extraordinary bargain.

It will pay you to visit our store for the next 30 days, and share in the money-making opportunities that are here. Our stock must be reduced, and prices have been cut with a thoroughness and good will that is bound to insure rapid selling.

Below we will quote you a few prices:

5 and 6c Prints for	4c	25c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	.15c
7 and 8c Prints for	5c	Men's All Wool Suits	4.75
6, 7 and 8c Gingham	5c	Men's Cashmere Suits	5.00
12 and 15c French Gingham	8c	Men's Black Clay Worsted Suits	5.75
10 and 12 cents Madras Cloth	8c	Men's Blue Slate Flannel Suits	8.00
36 in. Percales	8c	English Melton Suits	10.00
10c Chambré	7c	Boys Suits from \$1.00 to \$5.00	
25c and 35c Cashmeres	21c	Children's Wash Suits	35c
50c Cashmeres	35c	\$1.50 Men's Oil Grain Shoes	1.25
25c Hair Cloth	15c	\$2.00 Men's Tan Colored Shoes	1.50
Men's Working Shirts	21c	\$2.50 Men's Chocolate Shoes	2.00
50c Men's Working Shirts	39c	\$1.25 Ladies' Dongola Shoes	
1.00 Men's Working Pants	79c	sizes 5 to 8,	90c
2.50 and 3.00 Corduroy Pants	1.90	\$2.50 Ladies Shoes	1.75
25c Men's Underwear	15c	\$3.00 Ladies' Shoes	2.25
20c and 25c Ladies' Underwear	10c	50c Children's Slippers	35c
10c Children's Underwear	6c	\$1.50 Boys Shoes,	1.25
10c Ladies' Fast Black Hose	7c		

We have not space to mention all our prices, but all goods will go in like proportion. This sale is for 30 days, and for CASH ONLY.

JOSEPH'S CASH STORE,

ALWAYS THE CHEAPEST.

(Opposite Bank.)

Grayling, Michigan.

Blumenthal

—AND—

Baumgart,

==THE BIG==

One Price For All Store

Your Attention, Please!

We are filling up our large store with the latest styles in Dry Goods, Fancy Goods, Blankets and Quilts, Mens, Boys and Childrens Suits, Overcoats and Reefers, Ladies, Misses and Childrens Capes and Jackets, and also a full line of Fur Collars and Collarets.

In Shoes we handle nothing but the best makes in the country.

We will be pleased to show you our elegant line of Capes and Jackets.

Trusting you will favor us with your patronage, we are

Respectfully Yours

BLUMENTHAL & BAUMGART.

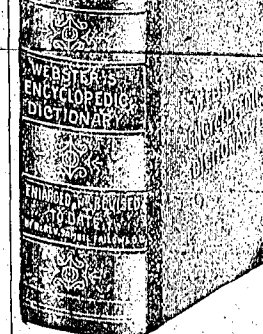
THE BIG STORE.

Grayling, Mich.

Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary.

Regular \$10.00

Dictionary for \$3.75.



Greatly enlarged and revised to date. Advantages of Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary over every other Dictionary published: First, it is the latest Dictionary published containing all new words, phrases and definitions that are known to the present time. Second, it contains fully 25,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's International Dictionary. Third, it contains fully 45,000 more words, phrases and definitions than are in Webster's and Worcester's Latest Unabridged Dictionary. Fourth, it contains fully 2370 pages, being about 250 pages more than Webster's International Dictionary. Fifth, it contains 500 more pages of Dictionary matter than any of the latest Dictionaries. Sixth, the arrangement is superior to that of any other Dictionary published, for it gives first the words of the English language, and then the words of the other languages, which have come into use up to date. Seventh, the exact reference is given to all quotations together with the author, while in other Dictionaries the author only is cited. Eighth, it is cheaper in price than any other Dictionary. Webster's Encyclopedic Dictionary is printed on first-class paper, made expressly for this book, from clear type, and is handsomely and substantially bound, in elegant half Russia, marbled edges, for only \$3.75. For the student, the business man, the home and the library this Dictionary has absolutely no equal. Send your order now. ONLY \$3.75. Send for our special illustrated book catalogue free. Address all orders to:

THE WERNER COMPANY,

Publishers and Manufacturers, AKRON, OHIO.

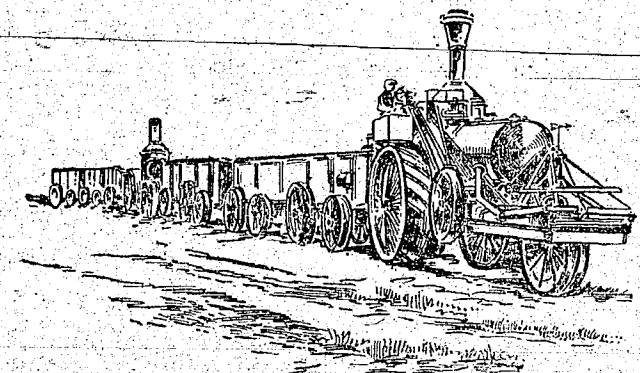
(The Werner Company is thoroughly reliable.)—Editor.

SOME BIG WESTERN "AUTOMOBILES."

The "automobile" of the California wheat fields is a wonderful engine, used to harvest the crops upon the immense farms, which in some instances cover thousands of acres. The traction engines used for plowing, cultivating, seeding and harvesting these enormous crops are the largest ever built. They are of fifty-horse power, with driving



MAMMOTH HARVESTER-CUTTER, 26 FEET WIDE, CAPACITY, 75 ACRES PER DAY. THE WHEAT IS HEADED, THRASHED, CLEANED AND SACKED BY THIS MACHINE IN ONE CONTINUOUS OPERATION.



TRACTION TRAIN, WITH FIFTY HORSE POWER ENGINES.

wheels sixty inches in diameter and flanges sixty inches in width. They draw over the fields sixteen ten-ton plows, four six-foot harrows, and

a press drill to match, plowing, harrowing and seeding from forty-five to seventy-five acres at one operation each day. Their use explains why the vast

crop of California, covering millions of acres, can be planted and cultivated in a country where the supply of labor is not great enough to plant a crop one-tenth part as large. In the harvest time, by the aid of one of these enormous harvesters, whose cutters are twenty-six feet wide, the wheat is at once headed, thrashed, cleaned and sacked, ready for market, the machine in one day gathering the crop of seventy-five acres.

To observe one of these enormous machines traveling over the uneven surface of these fields, crossing wide ditches, or crawling along the side hills, surmounting every obstacle with the most perfect ease, and automatically gathering in the ripened grain, sacked, ready for market, is a sight of the rarest description.

These mechanical prodigies are adapted only for countries like California, with seasons of wet and dry, well defined, where cereals ripened by hot suns easily fall from the husks. For the moist lands of the great North these harvesters have not proved an entire success.

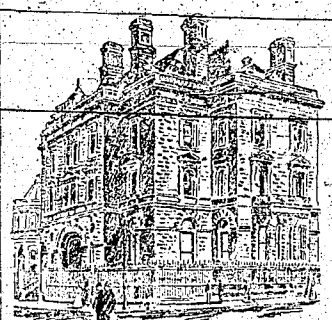
NOTED RAILWAY MAN

CAREER OF THE LATE COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

Great Financier Started in Life Penalties and Rose to Be a Multi-Millionaire—Chiefly Instrumental in Building the Central Pacific Road.

The death of Collis P. Huntington, president of the Southern Pacific Railroad, which occurred at his camp, Pine Knot Lodge, in the Adirondack mountains, removed one of the most powerful figures in railway and financial circles in this country. Collis P. Huntington sprang from the ranks of the common people. He was born in the little town of Huntington, Litchfield County, Conn., 78 years ago. He passed the first fourteen years of his life on his father's farm and then his school days ended and he was given his freedom. He was at this time nearly six feet in height and of tremendous muscular development. In his first year of self-support he earned \$84, his board and clothes being included in the contract, and he saved every cent of it. The business sense of Mr. Huntington's mind was spent in the South, where he added to his store of knowledge in the school of experience and gained a deep insight into human character. At 21 he formed a partnership with his brother in a general merchandise store at Oronota, N. Y., and remained there until 1848, when the gold fever broke out and he started for the Pacific coast. He left the East with \$1,200, but had increased this amount to \$5,000 before reaching California. He was detained for three months on the isthmus and devoted this time to buying and selling merchandise. He opened a general store in San Francisco, and there branched out to the hardware business. He took into partnership with him Mark Hopkins and it was not long before they became rich.

The importance of a railroad to connect the East with California was a theme of discussion in and out of Congress in the early '60s. Mr. Hunt-



HUNTINGTON'S NEW YORK PALACE.

Virginia, Kentucky, Tennessee and Mississippi, until at last he had the unique satisfaction of riding in his private car over his own tracks from the gateway of the old Dominion on the Atlantic to the Golden Gate on the Pacific coast. He was also the founder of the city of Newport News, Va., and the owner and builder of a huge shipyard there which employs nearly 4,000 men, likewise the Huntington Industrial Works at Hampton, Va.

Mr. Huntington was a man of wide philanthropy and did much to benefit the condition of his workmen. He impressed upon them the importance of owning their own homes and erected school houses for the instruction of their children. His tastes were quiet and simple and he cared little for society, although his daughter married a prince. He had crossed the country more times than any other man and none were better acquainted with its topography. His wealth is estimated at \$25,000,000. He built a magnificent mansion on Fifth avenue, New York City, a few years ago, but it is said he never cared to live in it.

LORD PLAYFAIR'S ASSURANCE.

Induced Prince of Wales to Leave Molted Lend with His Hand.

One of the most honored and conspicuous figures in the public life of Great Britain during the last half century was Lord Playfair. The vast sanitary improvements which have taken place in England within thirty years and the evolution of the whole system of scientific and technical instruction are due to Playfair more than to any other man, says the North American Review. He originally suggested the adoption of open half-penny letters, now known as post cards, and he was largely instrumental in suggesting the basis of an equitable agreement between Great Britain and America when President Cleveland's Venezuelan message brought the two countries into dangerous antagonism. Among Playfair's students at the University of Edinburgh was the Prince of Wales, of whom a curious anecdote is told.

"It was while the Prince of Wales was living in Edinburgh, as Playfair's pupil in the application of science to industry, that an interesting incident occurred. The two were standing near a colden containing lead, which was boiling at a white heat. 'Has your royal highness,' asked Playfair, 'any faith in science?' 'Certainly,' was the reply. Playfair then carefully washed the Prince's hands with ammonia to get rid of any grease that might be on them. 'Will you now place your hand



COLLIS P. HUNTINGTON.

ton had long before seen the need of such a road and he succeeded in later years in three other men of means who were not afraid to invest their money in the gigantic undertaking. His associates were Leland Stanford, Charles Crocker and Mark Hopkins. In spite of the physical obstacles, apparently insurmountable, that confronted them and the timidity of capital these bold men, who were laughed at for their half-brained scheme, pushed ahead, sank their money, time, energy and faith into the undertaking. On May 10, 1869, a historic gathering of sturdy men on the plains of Utah witnessed the last spike which completed the Central Pacific Railway, joined the East with the West, and heralded the dawn of a vast empire. Mr. Huntington's fame as a railroad builder became world-wide. Next he and his associates constructed the Southern Pacific Railroad from San Francisco eastward through Los Angeles, Arizona, New Mexico and Texas and did not stop until they had a continuous line from Portland, Ore., to New Orleans, a distance of 3,200 miles.

SHAFT MENDED AT SEA.

Exciting Experience in Mid-ocean of the Steamer Border Knight, Mc-Kipling's "dour Scotch engineer," Mr. Andrews, could hardly have acquired himself more creditably than did Mr. William Morris, chief engineer of the British steamer Border Knight, which arrived at New York a few days ago after an exciting experience in mid-ocean. The Border Knight is a steamer of the genus tramp, a nomadic freighter that set out from Natal in ballast for New York. All went well with her until one afternoon, when there was a sudden jar and a shock, a whirling of machinery and a hiss of steam.

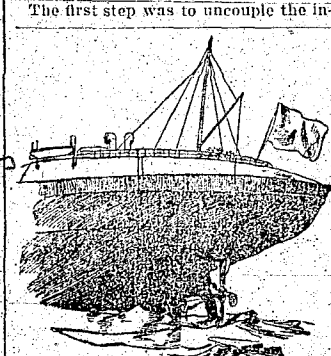
"Shaft's broke," explained Third Engineer Findlay briefly, as he closed the throttle on racing engine.

Examination showed that his diagnosis was correct. For no ascertainable cause the tall shaft, a twelve-inch length of steel, had snapped just outboard of the sleeve, releasing the eight-ton propeller, which went spinning to the bottom. The ship lost her headway, and, having no sail power to give her steering way, sat provokingly rocking in the sea, biding the outcome of the misadventure. The usual procedure in such cases is to haul fires and hoist your flag upside down, by way of a distress signal, by day, and to burn blue lights at night. But these men of the Border Knight did nothing of the sort. The engineer went manhandling on his back to the end of the tall shaft, and then came back with an idea which the captain gave him permission to put into effect.

The first step was to uncouple the intermediate shaft, and to do this expeditiously a battering ram was improvised from the anchor stocks. The coupling bolts forced out, the intermediate shaft was lowered clear of the fractured tall shaft, and that piece of metal was knocked from the opening in the stern. A wooden plug the exact size of the shaft was forced into the hole, and then a spare tall shaft was lifted into position and coupled up to the intermediate. All this work occupied three full days. With both shafts in place again the work of fitting on a spare propeller, which the vessel carried, was commenced. To lift the stern out of the water all of the water ballast was pumped into the forward hold. This lifted the stern until the opening was within four feet of the surface.

Meanwhile the six-ton propeller had been lowered over the port quarter, suspended from a cargo boom and guyed with heavy tackle. Chief Engineer Morris and Chief Officer Mathie then took positions on the rudder planks and, standing waist deep in water, guided the big piece of metal to its place on the tall shaft. The massive nut which was to hold it in place was then screwed tightly on by a giant spanner, worked by tackles from the quarters.

The work of the two men in the water was made somewhat entertaining by the active presence of several sharks that played around the stern of the ship. Mr. Mathie was once washed overboard and nearly drowned before being rescued. But that was only an incident, as Messrs. Morris and Mathie explained, neither making much of it.



REPLACING THE SCREW AT SEA.

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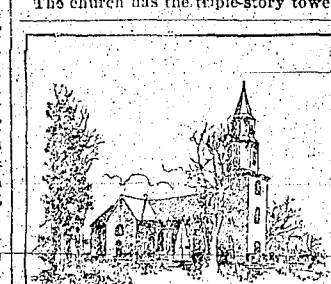
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AN OLD VIRGINIA CHURCH.

In It Pocahontas Is Said to Have Been Baptized.

One of the most interesting religious buildings in the United States is the Bruton Parish Church, at Williamsburg, Va., the first pastor of which was Rev. Rowland Jones, an ancestor of Martha Washington. Erected in 1670, it is now in a good state of preservation, and the antique bell still rings out its message, calling all who hear it to attend divine services beneath its time-honored roof. Bruton Old Church is well worth a visit.

The church has the triple-story tower



BRUTON PARISH CHURCH, ERECTED 1670.

of which our English colonies were so fond. It can still boast of mahogany pews. The aisles were paved with flagstones. On the walls are some quaint mural tablets reciting the virtues and piety of worthies of the old dominion. Williamsburg was the ancient capital of Virginia, and in the quiet churchyard of Bruton Old Church lie the tombs of the Parke Custis family and those bearing well-known Virginia names of Page, Birnwell, Lytton, Savage and Nelson are found.

Bruton Parish Church houses three antique communion services, one presented by "good Queen Anne," who did her duty as defender of the faith by expelling infant colonial branches of the Church of England with ecclesiastical silver. A second communion service was bestowed upon the parish by George III, but the most interesting of the three is the venerable set known as the old Jamestown service, fraught with reminiscences of the wonderful building of the colony.

"This set," made in 1681, is of silver gilt. It consists of a paten and an exquisite specimen of goldsmith's work, a double-headed cup ornamented with leaves. Another service of three pieces bears the royal arms and the motto, "Laud siquid malum pence," with date 1761.

The church organ is very old. It is

LAZIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH.

Canoeists Tribe, Which Lives in India, Scrimable and Antiquated Pith.

The laziest and dirtiest people in the world have recently been discovered in the Caucasus. They live in an inaccessible mountain range between the Black Sea and the Caspian Sea, and as they were 2,500 years ago, so they are to-day. Seen from without there is a certain picturesqueness about a Svanetan village, although it merely consists of miserable stone hovels without any attempt at form or adornment. Within the houses are inconceivably filthy. They are filled with rags, vermin and dirt of every description. They possess no fireplace or chimney. All the cooking, in fact, is done over a hole scooped out in the middle of the floor. In these houses men and women and children are huddled together; during the long winter months they are shut in for days at a time, the cattle often sharing their quarters. Every aperture has to be closed on account of the cold. This long imprisonment is, perhaps, the cause of the degeneration of the people. Horrible diseases result from it, which are aggravated by abnormal consumption of arrack, the strong distilled drink of the Asiatics.

Besides this, it is an unfavorable rule to make four days a week holidays, with saints days as extras. Since they have adopted the holidays of every other country with which they have been in contact, it is not surprising that the men find little time for work. Farming, bee culture and cattle breeding are the only industries of these people, while throughout their territory there is not a single manufactured article.—New York Ledger.

He Mixed His Terms.

A daily observation of that part of the community that from either poverty or weakness gives employment to the criminal courts, furnishes opportunities for the study of humanity that few can enjoy, says the Louisville Commercial. These people usually have very limited education, many of them have none; yet the natural shrewdness of the race, sharpened by experience and by suffering, develops some extremely keen minds. What they learn, they learn "by ear," as it were; wherefrom some very amusing occurrences arise.

A lawyer, friend of mine, who is a close observer, said: "Some time ago I talked with a French negro from New Orleans, who was a prisoner in the county jail. This was when the police were charging persons who were arrested on suspicion, as 'suspected felons.' He was to be presented in the Circuit Court for indictment. I said: 'What are you in jail for?' He answered: 'They say I am a "respected fellow." Well, when do you get a trial?' 'I don't know,' he said, 'I go to the Circuit Court to-morrow.'"

Wonder what the grave judges would think of that?

A Remarkable Colony.

There is a colony of Jews in Toledo, Spain, who were allowed to remain in that country when the remainder of their race were expelled by Ferdinand and Isabella, because they showed satisfactory evidence that they were descended from a priest of the court of Chinapias, who alone of the sanhedrin or priests and others protested against the crucifixion of the Savior. It is said that the evidence upon which they were exempted from the edict of expulsion was accepted by the hierarchy at Rome as genuine and truthful. It is supposed to be now on file among the archives of the vatican. This little colony of Jews has grown and prospered, until now it is one of the wealthiest and most influential communities on the Spanish peninsula. Several of the members in times past have achieved high rank and reputation under the Spanish government.

A New Light from Science.

An illustration of the new lights which science throws upon old questions is the modern explanation of an experiment made nearly three centuries ago by the French physician, Van Helmont. In a pot of earth weighing 200 pounds he introduced a willow branch weighing five pounds. He kept the plant well watered, and in five years the willow had gained 164 pounds in weight, while the earth in the pot had lost only two ounces. Van Helmont inferred that the plant's gain was due only to the water which had been supplied. Modern botanical science proves that the gain was in a great measure due to the carbon absorbed from the air.—New York Herald.

Prevents Sunstroke.

In Florida sunstroke is entirely unknown, although the temperature often reaches 110 degrees Fahrenheit. This is attributed to the extreme moisture of the atmosphere.

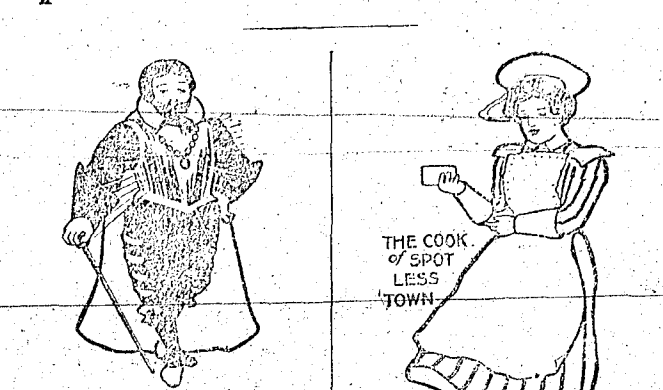
Sacred Temple in China.

Many Chinese temples have windows made from the white mother-of-pearl found in oyster shells. The material is perfectly transparent, and looks like opal glass.

"Oh, please glumme 'nother nickel?" "What for, Tommy?" "Well, pa, 'I go 't the picnic with ma I want 'I hire s'm' other boy 't carry 'I basket.'"—Indianapolis Journal.

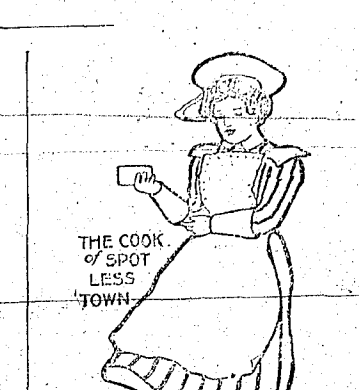
A woman's recollections of her girlhood days seem to be devoted entirely to accounts of her sisters borrowing her clothes.

Spotless Town and Its People.



THE MAYOR OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

This is the Mayor of Spotless Town, the brightest man for miles around. The shining light of wisdom can reflect from such a polished man. And so he says to high and low: "The brightest use SAPOLIO."



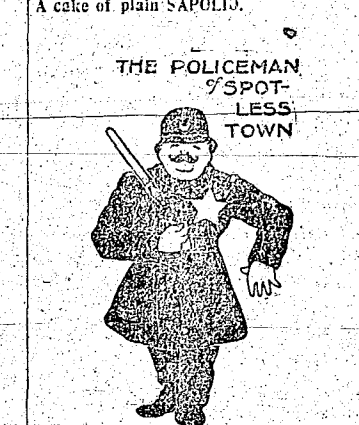
THE COOK OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

The Cook of Spotless Town you see who takes the cake, as you'll agree. She holds it in her fingers now. It isn't light—but anyhow 'Twill lighten her domestic woe—A cake of plain SAPOLIO.



THE BUTCHER OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

This is the Butcher of Spotless Town, his tools are bright as his renown. To leave them stained were indiscreet, for folks would then abstain from meat. And so he brightens his trade, you know, by polishing with SAPOLIO.



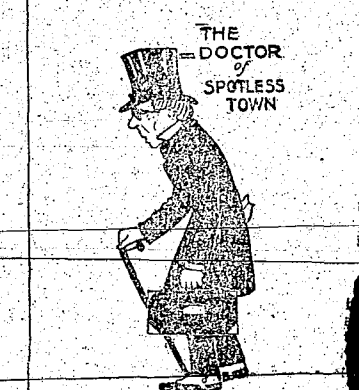
THE POLICEMAN OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

This brilliant man walks up and down upon the streets of Spotless Town. The glitter of his shining star arrests attention from afar. It lights the beat and goes to show that naught can beat SAPOLIO.



THE MAID OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

This is the Maid of fair renown who scrubs the floors of Spotless Town. To find a speck when she is through would take a pair of specs or two. And her employment isn't slow, for she employs SAPOLIO.



THE DOCTOR OF SPOTLESS TOWN.

This lean M. D. is Doctor Brown, who fares but ill in Spotless Town. The town is so confounded clean it is no wonder he is lean. He's lost all patients now, you know, because they use SAPOLIO.

Exempted the Diamond.

A young man in Kentucky who had not found it convenient to pay a tailor's bill was brought up on a creditor's bill for the great tailor before a very kind-hearted vice-chancellor, who liked the youth. He was handsomely dressed and wore a costly diamond stud in his shirt bosom, but declared under oath that he had no property except his wearing apparel. The tailor's lawyer claimed that a diamond stud was not an article of exempt apparel, and asked for its surrender. But the judge ruled that the diamond button held the parts of the shirt together, and its removal would lead to indecent exposure of the person. Then the lawyer urged that the shirt was of the new kind, which buttoned in the back, but the judge met this by saying:

"The presumption of the law is that shirts button in the front, and the court does not judicially know that shirts ever button in the back. The court will not require the defendant to submit to an examination to rebut the presumption."

And so the diamond remained in the bosom which cherished it.

The Douglas Shoe.

The best advertised and consequently the best known shoe in the world to-day is undoubtedly made by the W. L. Douglas Shoe Co. of Brockton, Mass. The one idea of this company has always been to sell a shoe for \$3.50 which equals in every way the \$5 shoes of any other concern. They are able to do this on account of there being no middle man's profit as the goods are sold direct from the factory to the country they have their own retail stores. The goods are made in all sizes and widths, and few shoes equal them for style and durability.

The factory at Brockton employs over 1,500 hands, and all labor troubles are settled by the State Board of Arbitration. Nothing but union labor is employed, and about the best average wages of any shoe workers in the United States. The factory pay roll amounts to \$17,435 per week. This company makes shoes for men only, and it is their proud boast that over one million men wear them.—Denver (Colo.) Post.

The Indians of the United States.

There are 250,000 Indians in the United States, distributed throughout twenty-five States and Territories, the largest number, 72,376, living in the Indian Territory, with 35,000 in Arizona, 18,000 in South Dakota, 13,000 in Oklahoma, 12,000 in California, 10,000 in Wisconsin, 5,200 in New York, and 2,800 in North Carolina.

In the new Hebrides human life has been made safer by the introduction of pigs into the island. The cannibals are said to prefer roast pork to roast man.

It is proposed to build a \$3,000,000 international dam along El Paso, Tex., to reclaim the Rio Grande valley.

Great Britain imported 10,000,000 great hundreds (1,920,500,000) of eggs in 1899.

The heavy speculator always tries a "great deal" too many.

Facts About British Columbia.

The province of British Columbia in coastlines on the North Pacific of nearly 1,000 miles, and an average width of over 400 miles. Its area is nearly 480,000 square miles. It is nearly four times as large as Great Britain and Ireland, and twice as large as either Germany or France, Austro-Hungary or Spain. It is the same size as Egypt or German East Africa, nearly six times greater than the State of Washington, nearly five times greater than the two Dakotas, Minnesota, or Idaho, and over three times greater than Montana or Oregon. This immense territory is intersected by four distinct and nearly parallel mountain ranges called the Rocky, Gold, Coast, and Vancouver ranges.

Characteristically Toney-Turvy.

Labor in China varies in its efficiency according to place and, curiously unlike Europe, seems to vary inversely with the temperatures of the climate. At Tien-tsin and the northern ports it takes much longer to load and unload cargo than at the ports of the Yangtze, and the husbandry of the soil shows less care in the northern provinces than it does lower down.

Try Grain-O! Try Grain-O!

Ask your Grocer to-day to show you a package of GRAIN-O, the new food drink that takes the place of coffee. The children may drink it without injury as well as the adult. All who try it like it. GRAIN-O has that rich seal brown of Mocha or Java, but it is made from pure grains, and the most delicate stomach requires it without distress. The price of coffee, 15c and 25c per package. Sold by all grocers.

Of Increased Attractiveness.

"So you really admire me, Adele?" "Arthur, you are one man in a million."

Oh, Adele, now that the census report is out you ought to say 'one man in two millions.'—Indianapolis Journal.

The Kestrel.

Naturalists declare that the kestrel is possessed of such wonderful powers of sight that it is able to see a mouse when it is itself at such a height in the air that it is invisible to the naked human eye.

Lancet's Family Medicine.

Moves the bowels each day. In order to be healthy this is necessary. Acts gently on the liver and kidneys. Cures sick headache. Price 25c and 50c.

The Largest Mule.

The largest mule in the world was bred in Missouri, is 19 hands 2 1/2 inches high, and weighs 1,850 pounds.

I do not believe that Cure for Consumption has an equal for coughs and colds.—John F. Boyer, Trinity Springs, Ind., Feb. 15, 1900.

Salt thrown on a coal fire when brailing steak will prevent blazing from dripping fat.

This is accomplished by forming the teat cups with double valves and connecting the secondary vacuum system with the pockets inside the cups; the operator who attends the machinery preserving the proper vacuum in each set of pipes to do the work without injury to the cows. Valves are provided to start the milk flowing as soon as the cups are placed in place. With the new machine a large herd can be milked in the time it usually takes to milk a single cow, to which may be added the advantage of cleanliness and the desirability of a method which shall operate exactly alike at every milking. The animals soon become used to the machine and stand as readily as when milked by the old way.

HOLD-TIGHT SAWBUCK.

hold any size log. This lever should be of hard wood, 1½ inches wide and 1-inch-thick. A large wire nail will answer very well as a pin. By the use of this device the operator is not required to exert any effort in holding the log in place. The small figure shows how the sawing is to be done if the log is to be cut into four pieces. First saw

A New Study of College.
The Agricultural and Mechanical College of Texas has begun to show that it is worthy of its double name by establishing a new industry which combines in one the two interests of agriculture and mechanics. On June 1 they began work in a canning factory.

they had put up 5,000 cans of peaches and intended to put up as many more. This year they have not made their own cans, but have bought them—Baltimore, Md., at a cost of 2½ cents each delivered at the college. The cost of growing and gathering the peaches, peeling and canning them, and cost of cans is 11 cents a can—they expect to reduce this another year, and have all the work done then by the students of the college. Now they do all but the processing and general directions. The students are thus learning an excellent business, which may be made available almost anywhere that land of fruit, and at the same time they are earning 12½ cents an hour and help pay their college expenses. The plant in use this year had cost up to date the small sum of \$390. These peaches they may enlarge it to try other fruits and vegetables later on. It is an interesting thing to think how this entire industry has grown, and to many different goods are used. It claimed that last year 3,000,000 cans of goods were put up in the State of Indiana alone, and 9,000,000 cans in the United States.

Oleo Formula.

Notwithstanding the protests of the oleo trust and its friends in Congress, the various formulas for making of margarine have been made public, and they are at least interesting. One of the processes for making the kind of but-

FARMERS PASS RESOLUTIONS.

Delegates Disagree as to the Cost of Raising an Acre of Corn.

The farmers' national congress in session at Colorado Springs refused to pass a resolution asking Congress to continue the sweeping program proposed to reduce the cost of raising corn.

Other resolutions were turned down, as follows:

Favoring the storage of flood waters and constructing of canals by Government aid.

Asking Congress to pass a bill to keep mill manufacturers of farm machinery to make and place on sale interchangeable parts.

Other resolutions read and passed were as follows:

Favoring appropriations to complete the work already begun on river and harbor improvements.

Favoring the building of an inter-oceanic canal in Nicaragua.

Favoring the extension of rural mail free delivery.

Protesting against the leasing of the public domain for grazing purposes.

Favoring the distribution of seeds through experiment stations only.

Favoring public ownership of water courses for irrigation purposes and favoring government investigation of irrigation.

The subject which seemed to most attract the attention of the congress is the merchant marine. The resolution committee had several memorials on this matter, which were referred to a sub-committee. A feature of the discussion at one of the sessions was the wide

the cost of producing a bushel of corn in W. G. Whitmore of Nebraska said that Chicago is between 20 and 25 cents while E. Hilley of the same State claimed that he was producing an acre of corn for 20 cents.

CENSUS OF CHICAGO.

Shows Greater Growth in Population than Other Cities.

Chicago is still in all likelihood the second city in population in the United States. The figures of the census bureau announced Monday evening the city a net loss of 17,750, while disappointing those who planned their faith in the correctness of the postoffice, directory, and school census counts, show that Chicago is still increasing in population at a marvelous rate. In the percentage column New York's increase of 35.33 per cent was dwarfed by Chicago's showing of 44.4 increase over the figures of 1890. The gains were missed by the enumerators, there were any, will have to wait until next time to be counted. Next time will be in 1910.

Following is a table showing the increases in various cities, the population of which has been announced by the census bureau:

	Popu- lation.	Increase over 1890.
Greater New York	2,447,242	35.33 per cent
Chicago	2,332,500	44.4 per cent
New York proper	1,539,524	33.29 per cent

Buffalo	322,419	96,535
Washington	25,736	6,624
Minneapolis	238,315	67,471
St. Paul	205,301	42,272
Portland	105,000	25,000

In 1880, the first federal census of the city a total of 4,470. During the next ten years the population increased 29,943, or a gain of 570.31 per cent. 1890 the population of Chicago was 102,961, or an increase of 246.66 per cent. of 1880. In 1890 the count closed a population total of 298,977, or an increase of 173.64 per cent. In 1890, the fifth federal census showed that the population had almost doubled since 1880, the total being 503,713, making Chicago the fourth city in size in the United States. In 1890, with an increase of 418.58 per cent. the city moved up to its place among American cities, with a total of 1,099,850.

DOLLIVER APPOINTED SENATOR

Iowa Congressman Given the Place Left Open by Gear's Death.

Gov. Shaw of Iowa has announced appointment of Congressman J. M. Oliver of Fort Dodge to be United States Senator to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Senator John H. Gear.




CONGRESSMAN DOLLIVER.

The appointment runs to March 4, 1902. The Legislature does not meet in regular session till 1902 and Dolliver's

until his successor is elected.

Another Charley Ross.

A black and white portrait of a man, identified as Charley Ross, wearing a suit and tie, framed by a circular border. The man has short, dark hair and is looking directly at the camera with a neutral expression. He is wearing a dark suit jacket over a light-colored shirt and a dark tie. The background of the portrait is a light, textured pattern. The entire portrait is enclosed within a thin, dark circular line.

Little Arthur Dent, the 4-year-old of Lowell, Mass., who was stolen from his parents four months ago, and whom the entire police force of the United States is still hunting. Newspapers in every city are still printing his picture in hopes that the little boy may be recognized by some one and restored to parents, who are sorry.

of the greatest extent, a great class of the Southwest is under way. Elevators are kept busy receiving the wheat, pouring it into cars, to be whirled off to the great markets. But the mover is not yet well under way. Many farmers are holding grain for higher prices. Others cannot secure threshers immediately, although thousands of them purchased this season.

THE DEWEY



The above picture shows the house where the Dewey family lived in 1837. It was occupied by the Dewey family for many years. It then came into the possession of the present owner and occupant, A. R. Dewey, who has since moved into the new house.

A recent letter from T. R. Gordon reads as follows:

"It is with great satisfaction that I write you in this emphatic manner of my belief that **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills has a cold, or any unusual condition, and seemed more than she could be** ed refreshing sleep, in fact, we had many remedies used in vain, and **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills** happy **Dr. Williams' Pink Pills** her, and I confide. High praise is not too much to bestow. Address The Peruna Medicine Co., Co."

Greatest Railway Terminus.

The Great Eastern Railway Company's London city terminus is the largest terminal station in the world. It covers some fifteen acres of land and has eighteen platforms and two lines of rail. Over 1,000 trains enter and leave the station daily during the summer season. The published government returns show that the company carries a larger number of passengers than any other railway in England, about 125,000 persons passing in and out of the station daily by train. The total number of passengers carried during 1897 was about 106,000, exclusive of 30,000 season ticket holders, which, estimating each season ticket holder to travel twelve times a week, would bring the total up to 720,000.

The Mistake.

"So you are the people who dis-

“We are,” answered the Chinese.
“Where we made our mistake was not following a method which obtained among some modern manufacturers. We ought to have bought up all patents pertaining to the invention and then suppressed them, so that people would have to go on fighting in the way.”—Washington Star.

An Expert Judge.
Mrs. Premier: I kin tell you now, before you open your mouth, you won't git nothing to eat here. I kin tell you. Willie—Tanks, mum; a n' I kin tell you by your wot kind us pic crust your ples have.—Judge.

Hall's Catarrh Cure.
Is a constitutional cure. Price 75 cents.

Oil engines are supplanting the water wheel in Palestine for drawing water from wells for irrigating the orange gardens.

PUTNAM FADELESS DYE produces the fastest and brightest color of any known dye stuff.

Spanish girls who make the famous fans of Valencia are paid about 25 cents a day.

Mrs. Winslow's **Washing Soap** for Children, *teaches* the young, reduces inflammation, always plain, gives wind relief. 3 cents a bottle.

The man who takes the world by the tail finds it doesn't take it by storm.

Ten
Years

Pain

"I am a school teacher who has suffered agonizingly with back pain for nearly 10 years. My nervous system was a wreck. I suffered with pain in my side and back almost every day. I had almost given up. I had taken treatment from a number of physicians who gave me no relief."

"One specialist said
medicine could help
I must submit to
operation.

"I wrote to Mrs. Pin-
ham, stating my case,
received a prompt re-
I took Lydia E. Pinkham
Vegetable Compound
followed the advice giv-
me and now I suffer
more. If any one can
to know more about
case, I will cheerfully
answer all letters.
MISS EDNA ELLIS, A
Cincinnati, Ohio.

PAPER, Envelopes, Cardboards
Linen and Manila Papers,
Fine Book and Writing Paper
Cover Papers, _____
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Bill Heads, Statements and
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LIBBY'S
PEERLESS WAFFER SLICES
DRIED BEANS

That's but one of Libby's thirty varieties of canned lunch. It seems that your grocer should have for you. He will get them if you ask. There are no others like them.

Libby, McNeill & Libby, Chicago.
Write for our free booklet, "How to Make Good Things to Eat."

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Excursion**
VIA
Big Four
TO
**OHIO, INDIAN
and KENTUCKY**
Tuesday, September 11th

LOW RATES
FROM **PEORIA, Ill.**

INDIANAPOLIS	AND RETURN
CINCINNATI	AND RETURN
LOUISVILLE	AND RETURN
DAYTON	AND RETURN
SPRINGFIELD	AND RETURN
SANDUSKY	AND RETURN
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copy paper.

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DROPSY NEW DISCOVERY

cures Dropsy of the Lungs, Stomach, Liver & Kidneys.
BOTTLED BY DR. H. B. THOMPSON'S HOUSE, 76 N. 4TH ST.

Framed with
your eyes, use

Thompson's Eye

C. N. U. No. 35-

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE
you saw the advertisement in this paper.

DR. THOMPSON'S CURE FOR
CROUPS WHEN ALL ELSE FAILS.
Best Cough Syrup. Instant relief. One
in time. Sold by druggists.

"CONSUMPTION"

AT THE DAY'S DAWN.

Daylight dawns in the dappled sky—
What shall the new day be?
'Tis but a flash till the day goes by—
What shall the new day be?
Hopeful hearts that look for the best—
Sorry souls in a mournful quest?
With the sun in the east of the sun—in
the west
It's a choice for you and me!

Daylight dawns in the dappled sky—
Joy that the night is done!
'Tis but a flash till the day shall die—
Get the good of the sun!
For the little day is yours to make
Bitter or sweet for your own life's
sake,
And your heart shall strengthen or
your heart shall break,
As you choose while the day doth
run!
—Ripley D. Saunders, in St. Louis Re-
public.

On a Cholera Ship.

Plague, Mutiny and Heroism on
the High Seas.

Now came a most trying time. Not
a breath of wind ruffled the surface of
the water; the ship rolled gently on
the oily swell, with all her sails—even
to the royal—set, to catch the slight-
est stir. The deaths continued with
alarming rapidity, and then, as Lamp-
sey had said, there was actually noth-
ing wherewith to weight the corpses.
The steward, Ross, the Scotch sailor
lad, and one or two of our own pri-
vate native servants—under the stimu-
lus of reward paid down on the nail
at so much a head—their mouths and
noses inflated in carbolic saturated
towels, constituted the burial party.
These men, penetrating 'tween decks,
dragged the corpses up the hatchway,
across the deck and pushed them
through the gangway doors, just as
they were, for there was little time
and less inclination to sew them up
in canvas, as had been done at the outset.
Being unwieldy, the bodies refused
to sink; the sharks, moreover, did not
appear to fancy them, and, being im-
pelled by the same current, they kept
by the ship's side, bobbing up and
down, rolling over, now on their backs,
now face up, in the most horribly
grotesque fashion. We in the cabin
were fast becoming demoralized, as
well; then the wretched Punjabis
crowded at the doors and appealed to
us in piteous strains, invoking Allah
to grant us a wind, and imploring us
to pray to God with the same object.
What could we do? We told them that
we should hail the first steamer and
get her to tow us into a wind which
would not only all our sails, but blow
the cholera out of the ship. In the
mean time we exhorted them to be
patient, and obey the doctor in all
things.

Several steamers passed, going in the
same direction, but too far off to com-
municate. At last, on the tenth day
of the calm, we sighted a two-masted
steamer hull down in our wake. She
came on slowly, and as she drew
abreast of us about a mile away we
hoisted our distress signal and anx-
iously awaited the result. In a few
minutes she replied, "whereupon we
displayed a white line of burning, on
reading which she altered her course
and ranged up to within speaking dis-
tance.

"Steamer ahoy!" shouted our skip-
per through his trumpet. "What
steamer's that?"

"West Indian!" belloyed a voice
from the other's bridge. "Teddah to
Bombay. What ship's that?"

"Zenobia, Amesley Bay to Bom-
bay."

"What's the matter?"

"Cholera! Will you tow us through
the straits?"

"Sorry we can't. Port engine broken
down; much as we can do to get along
ourselves. Can we help you other-
wise? Have you a doctor?"

"Yes."

"Want medicines?"

"No, thanks; have lots. Goodbye."

"Goodbye!"

In another minute she put up her
helm and resumed her course.

"There's no 'elp for't but to wait for
the next," said the skipper.

True, there was no help for it, so
we put on the best face possible and
called on our fortitude and patience to
aid us.

Presently the crew again came aft,
this time on their own initiative, their
demands more truculent than before.
Whether the disappointment had irri-
tated them, or whether, owing to the
existing dislocated state of affairs,
they had managed to gain access to the
spirit room, I do not know; but their
bearing now was mutinous.

"Captain Hutchinson!" called Lamp-
sey roughly from the main deck.

"Well?" replied the skipper, going to
the rail, whither we all followed him.

"We ain't a-goin' to stand this here
no furrer—we ain't!"

"Ain't yer? Suppose you talk as
that there steamer with 'er a lung
could 'a' towed a twelve hundred ship
—do yer?"

"What we think or doesn't think
ain't neither here nor there, but I tell
yer what, this ship's a coffin—she is,
and we ain't a-goin' to stop in her—
we ain't! Jest yer come along to the
fo'castle and take a whiff o' the stink
as comes through the cracks in the
bulkheads, and then say if Christian
salmon can stand it any longer!"

"Aye, patience, can't yer? Another
steamer'll be along presently, and
we'll stop 'er."

"We calculate as we've drifted pretty
considerable out o' the course, and
ne'er a craft'll be a-comin' this way,
so we've made up our minds what ter
do, and have come to give yer all a
chaunt in aid us."

"Well, out with it! What 'ave yer
made up yer minds to do?"

"Take to the boats, and leave the tub
and the heathen to themselves."

"Yes?"

"They'll all be dead afore a week,
so will us if we stop here. The ship

is earth to be picked up by some darn-
ed salvager."

"Well, all I 'ave to say is," replied
the captain, leaning over the rail and
speaking impressively, "that the first-
as touches life or tackle I'll put a
bullet through 'im as sure as God
made little apples!"

"—I guess more nor one can play at
that game!" exclaimed Lampsey, shuk-
ing his fist at the captain. "Come on,
mates!" he added to his fellows, and
the whole crowd made off to the fore-
castle. A storm was brewing, and we
momentarily feared ourselves on the
side of law and order. I and the other
passengers fished out our revolvers,
loaded them, and stuck them in our
belts; the skipper similarly armed him-
self and the officers, and several of us
descending the poop ladder cast loose
the two small brass guns which the
ship carried, and frantically threw into
the chuddy. Rob, Corry, the steward
and the lad Russ all came aft, while
the crew, gathered in clusters on the
forecastle head, appeared to be deep in
consultation. Thus there ensued a
hull. We were in the cuddy, talking
over the state of affairs, Ross at the
wheel, and O'Kelly, the chief mate,
on deck looking out for steamers. The
poor plague-stricken Punjabis fre-
quently came to the door and asked if
there were any signs of a wind, for
they had evidently become imbued
with the truth of what we had told
them earlier in the day—that a breeze
in all probability would rid them of
the scourge. The atmosphere was
dense and hot, without the slightest
breath of air, and we sat anxious and
watchful, expecting at any moment to
come to open oggerheads with the
crew.

"Below there!" suddenly called
O'Kelly through the skylight.

"Who?" responded the skipper.

"Surre, sir, it looks black and threat-
ening to the west; it's a breeze of
wind, I'm thinking."

At the welcome words we all fol-
lowed the captain, and rushed on deck.
The mate pointed to the west, and
true enough, the horizon in that di-
rection presented a dark brown aspect.
There was something in the air, too—
in the oppressive stillness—that pre-
saged an atmospheric disturbance of
some sort, and we eagerly waited to
hear the captain's opinion.

"A sand squall, by thunder!" ex-
claimed he. "I'll be down on us in
no time! All hands taken in sail!"
he roared, in the direction of the fore-
castle. "Be smart, lads; 'tis one of
them confounded tornadoes."

"Stow yer slack as well as yer sails
yelves!" retorted Lampsey, with his
hand to his mouth. "We ain't a-
goin' to budge."

I don't know what may have passed
through the captain's mind at this ter-
rible juncture, for every sail was set,
and a squall fast bearing down on the
ship—a full-fledged ship, armed with
the more cumbersome and old-fash-
ioned tackle of that day—carrying
quite five hundred souls all told, allow-
ing for the deaths, and a valuable
Government cargo. I know not what
he contemplated, I say, but at that
moment an unwonted commotion was
observable among the Punjabis.

The Punjabis, they too, had noticed
the change in the sky's aspect, and,
following our glances, had heard the
short altercation between poop and
forecastle; had seen the threatening
gestures of the disputants, and, with-
out understanding what was being
said, guessed its purport. Then
scores of them, suddenly shaking off
their lethargy, and ignorant of marine
etiquette, swarmed up the poop lad-
ders and asked what was the matter.
Was a breeze coming at last? If so,
why did not the sailors do what had
been ordered? They knew enough to
tell them that the canvas ought to
be taken in, Devine and I, who were
the only men on board conversant
with Punjabi Hindustani, hastily ex-
plained the danger to the ship, clothed
as she was to the mastheads, and the
refusal of the crew to do their duty.

The Mahomedan male drivers at once
realized the situation. "We will
make them!" they shouted, their blood
now thoroughly up. "God has sent
the wind to drive away the cholera,
and shall we go to another death be-
cause your men are untrue to their
sails? No! We will aid you! You are
our protectors! After Allah, we look
to you, and will stand by you! On,
then, in the name of God! We will
force these men to do their duty!"

Before we could stay them, some
two hundred Punjabis rushed along
the main deck and mounted the fore-
castle. The crew was ready to receive
them. There ensued a fierce battle;
knives were freely used against the
now infuriated natives, who were,
however, entirely unarmed. Their en-
treaties being in chests below decks,
shrieks and groans assailed our ears,
and we were about charging forward,
revolvers in hand, to quell the distur-
bance, when, numbers having gained
the day, we saw the sailors driven
along with kicks and cuffs by the vic-
torious Punjabis; we saw them ascend
the ratlines, followed by the swarms of
male drivers, who threatened by ges-
tures to throw them into the sea if
they did not immediately furl sail. The
seamen, not daring to disobey, worked
in fear of their lives, and in a few
minutes the Zenobia floated under bare
poles. With a low rumble the squall
came on. Sand was in the air; it in-
vaded our eyes, nostrils and mouths;
the hurricane struck the ship with ter-
rific force, and swept on, leaving us
well nigh on our beam ends, but safe!

The gust proving to be a precursor of
a stiff but favorable breeze, sail was
speciously made on the ship, and in due
course we bowed along toward our
destination, thankful for our deliver-
ance from a combination of perils that
once seemed to threaten us with an-
nihilation.

Only two deaths occurred after that
terrible day. Next morning the crew
expressed contrition for their behavior;
the Punjabis, now full of renewed
spirits, came aft in a body and inter-
ceded for their late antagonists; cuts
and bruises were forgotten, and both
parties shook hands in token of amity
and absence of illwill. The skipper,

nothing loath, accorded his forgive-
ness, and so, without further adven-
ture or misadventure, we arrived safe-
ly in Bombay Harbor on the twenty-
eighth day after weighing anchor off
the Abyssinian coast. —Chambers's
Journal.

YOUNG NAPOLEON OF FINANCE.

One Town Where Flies Have a Marke
Value.

When Jonson started from his home
on Saturday evening to order the pro-
visions for Sunday's meals the last
thing his wife said was: "Don't hold
that door open and let the flies in!"

"She always said that whenever he
was going out or coming in, and Jon-
son was used to it. All the women of
Hacksack, where this story comes,
were relentless warfare upon him
from the time of their arrival until
they disappeared at the approach of cold
weather, and many a doorway, at fre-
quent intervals in the day, presents a
picture of an overburdened woman fran-
tically waving a towel in either hand,
driving the troublesome pests from
her house."

Jonson nearly had completed his pur-
chases at the grocery, when a young-
ster started in and hurriedly gasped:
"Glammie a pen's worth of flies."

Jonson was surprised at the request,
but he was still more surprised when
the clerk accepted the boy's cent and
handed him one of the old-fashioned
wire fly catchers with the remark:
"You'll have to count 'em out yerself,
I'm too busy."

Jonson's surprise rapidly developed
into genuine interest.

"What in the world do you want
with dead flies?" he asked of the boy.
"Why don't they give you the en-
tire lot and get rid of them, if you
want the same things?"

"The boy was counting dead flies and
didn't answer until he had counted out
fifty. Then he looked up and said:
"Mamma gives me a cent for every
twenty flies I catch in the house."

A light broke in on Jonson.

"What do you pay for them at
whole-sale?" he asked.

"They give us fifty for a cent," the
boy responded, "and they let us count
'em ourselves." The gladsome tone in
which this was said led Jonson to be-
lieve that permission to count out their
own purchases materially lowered the
rate on dead flies.

"Well, don't your mother know that
you can't kill so many flies as you
have there in the house in one day?"

"Oh, I kill a few when she's around,
and then when she's sewing upstairs
I take a newspaper and slap it on the
table, and she thinks I'm killing a
lot."

"How many boys in town are in this
line of work?" asked Jonson reflect-
ively.

"On about a dozen," replied the boy.

"We don't want too many to get on
it, or there won't be enough flies
for all."

Jonson picked up his packages and
went home. His wife was at the door
driving out the flies.

"Be careful and don't bring any flies
in with you," she said.

"Say, maw," said Jonson's eight-
year-old son, "will you give me a
penny for every twenty flies I catch
in the house? Georgie Ray's mother
does, and they don't have hardly any
flies there now."

Jonson looked his youngest in the
face, and a smile played about his
mouth. The boy returned his gaze
for a moment and then his eyes fell,
and he shuffled his feet nervously.

"He's on to it, too," said Jonson.
—New York Press.

A London Fog.

A London fog brings out hundreds
of thieves, but it also brings out men
who are wanted by the police. A de-
tective told a representative of the
press about two curious instances of
thieves being caught in this way.

"We had been on the lookout for
weeks for an American swindler who
had stolen bonds in his possession. The
inspector who had the warrant at
last declared that the man must
have got out of the country; but one
densely foggy night the inspector hap-
pened to be in a quiet street not far
from Bedford square, when a strange
car, against whom he nearly ran, said:
"Can you tell me precisely where I
am? I've got mixed up somehow."

"Follow me and I'll show you,"
said the officer, and he did show him-
to the police station; for the man was
the very one he had been looking for.

In another case a sergeant, in one
of the thickest fogs ever known, po-
tently helped a lady in distress near
the Kensington road. The lady could
not even recognize her own house
among several, all alike, and the ser-
geant, on her behalf, knocked at a
door and was answered by a man.

"The lady did not like there—but an
hour or two afterward I arrested the
man who had come to the door. He
was a German baker, the head of a
large firm, and we had been seeking
him for months."

A well-dressed gentleman, in a south-
eastern suburb, was helped in a fear-
ful fog by a poor man who, eventu-
ally, with his charge, took temporary
shelter at a police station.

The gentleman explained that he had
just arrived from Canada, where he
had been for thirty years, and that he
was now looking in this, to him,
strange locality for a brother. Expla-
nations followed, and the man who
had helped him turned out to be the
brother for whom he was looking.
I heard the story from the sergeant,
who was present when the examina-
tion took place.

Not Old Enough to Marry.

"No," said a fond mother speaking
of her twenty-five-year-old daughter;
"no, May isn't old enough to marry
yet. She cries whenever any one
scoffs her, and until she becomes hard-
ened enough to reply vigorously she
isn't fit for a wife." —Ohio State Jour-
nal.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

While the powers of the world are
making history in China, the school
book publishers are happy in the
thought that they are also making
geography.

A legislator in Missouri would pre-
vent the people from eating green
watermelons by appointing a water-
melon inspector, and the bill was only
defeated when a venerable member
moved that the inspector's title should
be "The Official Plunger, Muncher and
Taster of the State of Missouri."

In all the new school buildings of
New York City space has been left
for installing a system of shower
baths. Baths are now ready in two
or three of the schools on the East
Side, where bathing facilities are most
needed. Children are required to fur-
nish their own towels and soap.

A Boston newspaper praises a cer-
tain clergyman because of "the fact-
ful and reviving way in which he con-
ducts a funeral service. And it de-
tracts neither from the sincerity of
this opinion nor from the dignity of
his calling to add that his success at
a dinner party is equally marked."

The Germans are applying the same
rules in regard to trade secrets in Ger-
many as were applied in England dur-
ing the early part of the nineteenth
century. The German Federal Court
has recently punished a foreman who
was found guilty of imparting an in-
vention of his employer used in "trust-
ing" velvet.

Says the Philadelphia Inquirer, in
condemnation of the Italian anarchist:
"It may be that capital punishment is
not right. As for us, we believe it is.
But no death which could be inflicted
upon the assassin of the late King of
Italy would be too severe, and we do
not believe that any civilized nation
would think it so."

An Ohio judge has set aside a ver-
dict of one cent damages for the
alienation of a wife's affections, on
the ground that too low a valuation
was placed on a woman's love. That
is probably good law, and moreover,
if women had the right of suffrage it
would insure that judge's reelection
by a big majority.

It is now to have a fine collection of
relics of the Western Indians. Dr.
George A. Dorsey, curator of anthro-
pology, was very successful on his
recent expedition, as he has added no-
less than 1800 separate objects to the
museum. It is such expert work as
this that will preserve the life and
customs of the Western Indians after
most of their representatives are
gone.

If all official inspectors of buildings
in Chicago should tell the truth as
fearlessly as one of them has done,
that place would lose its ill repute as
a city of fire traps. At least ninety-
five per cent of the buildings there are
said to be unfit for the uses to which
they are put. Of 600 factories and
manufacturing plants a large majority
are cheaply constructed and have nar-
row wooden stairways, with seldom
more than one exit.

This is the Philadelphia Inquirer's
explanation of the success of Ameri-
can athletes abroad: "Our athletes
are carefully trained. Exercise, food,
sleep and work are portioned out to
them as though thousands and hun-
dreds of thousands of dollars depend-
ed on their success. And this not only
in the main events, but in every
minor contest. The man is handled
so that he comes to his contest in the
pink of condition."

The Chamber of Commerce of San
Diego, California, is making an effort
to establish the production of raw silk
in the agricultural districts about that
city. Steps have been taken to secure
a large number of silk worms, and
5000 mulberry trees will shortly be
planted. The climate of Southern
California is deemed even preferable
for this industry to that of France,
the home of silk culture. The con-
sumption of raw silk in this country
is enormous, and the entire supply
comes from foreign countries, prin-
cipally from Japan, China and Italy. In
1890 the total imports of this raw ma-
terial were valued at \$43,540,872.

Professor G. W. MacRae, of Toledo,
has discovered a new disease, "electro-
mosis," a breaking down of the ner-
vous system and destruction of the
vital organs by the "vagrant" cur-
rents that enter the systems of trolley
car passengers. He says that per-
sons are always ill tempered after a
ride in a trolley car. Possibly you
have supposed that your irritation
was due to the stiffness of the con-
ductor, or to the fellow passenger who
stood up in front of you and trod on
your toes, or to the fellow who carried
an ill-smelling cigar stub in his
fingers; but now you know it was
"electromosis."

The Field Museum in Chicago prom-
ises to make the black spruce more easily
reduced to pulp than any other wood
and is, therefore, preferred for mak-
ing paper. Almost any wood can be
employed for that purpose. Next to
spruce the wood most used in pulp
making is poplar, but there are nearly
twenty species of trees whose wood is
more or less used in the pulp mills of
the United States. Among them are
beech, birch, basswood, silver maple,
yellow, locust, hemlock and many va-
rieties of pine and other coniferous
trees. The use of these, however, is
not likely to become important so
long as the more easily worked spruce
can be had in sufficient quantity.

A new source of wealth to New Mex-
ico has been discovered in a turquoise
mine. If we are to credit the assertions
of a company engaged in mining the
Jewels. It is declared that at a
depth of 300 feet an immense number
of turquoise have been found of ex-
traordinary size, purity and beauty.

In Spain the infant's face is swept
with a pine bough to bring it good
luck.

They will polish to the size of hen's
eggs, which makes them the largest
in the world. According to this com-
pany, the most famous genus of this
kind that adorned the crowns of Euro-
pean sovereigns past and present were
taken from these mines by Span-
iards two centuries ago. It is easier
to reject than credit the tale, but the
southwest is a land of marvels and it
may be true.

A Nebraska correspondent of The
Chicago Record says: "Windmills
are getting to be as thick in Nebraska
as in Holland. There is at least one
at every farmhouse to pump water;
often another at the barnyard, and
sometimes several others at the dif-
ferent corners of the place for cattle.
In the towns clusters of wind-
mills rise above the roofs and give a
quaint and picturesque appearance to
the landscape. They differ from the
Dutch windmills, however. They are
open wheels of wood, while in Hol-
land the wheels are usually made of
canvas fastened to long arms, which
revolve very slowly and in a dimen-
sion appropriate to the Dutch charac-
ter. The Nebraska windmills, whil-
with great energy at the slightest
provocation, illustrative of the character
of many citizens of this State."

The Indiana Supreme Court has de-
cided that it is within the power of
the State Legislature to compel the
vaccination of school children. In re-
sponding to the decision, the court says
that it does not presume to say whether or
not vaccination is a preventive of
smallpox. It thinks this is not a ques-
tion for the court, and is one about
which medical men differ. While
there is in Indiana no explicit law
making vaccination compulsory as a
condition of public school attendance,
the court declares that the school au-
thorities, in excluding the boy whose
parents refuse to have him vaccinat-
ed, were within their province. They
had acted under the advice of the
State Board of Health in view of an
emergency. However, the court rules
that the exclusion of the student in
question should not have force or ef-
fect longer than the existence of the
emergency. "The court does not doubt
that compulsory vaccination is clearly
within the police power of the State.
The gist of the matter is that a child
may be given the choice either to be
vaccinated or to remain out of school
until the danger of smallpox has
passed."

Consumption has often been called
the scourge of New England, so ter-
rible have been the ravages of the dis-
ease in that part of the country. It
is, therefore, a fact of great impor-
tance when it is shown that the mortal-
ity from consumption in this section
is steadily diminishing. The latest re-
port of the State Registrar of Vital
Statistics for Maine demonstrates that
such a diminution has been in progress
for a number of years, the deaths from
the disease having been 1,323 in 1892,
and decreasing to 1,290, 1,262,
1,105, 1,172, 1,128 and 1,021. The prin-
cipal reason for this remarkable fall-
ing off is undoubtedly the fact that
during this period the people have been
steadily coming to understand more
and more clearly that pulmonary tu-
berculosis is a preventable disease.

Health officers in the State Board of
Health issued its circular on the pre-
vention of consumption, and since then
it has repeatedly been published in
large editions, which have been distrib-
uted in every town. The press has
co-operated in this campaign of educa-
tion, and many hundreds of people
have been saved who, if left in ignor-
ance, would have died of the disease
which they have now fought off.

The most novel of the congeries is
that of the beards, the fish, and the
birds, which is conducted by the Colo-
rado Historical and Natural Society.
It is taken periodically, and in the
one soon to be conducted the co-opera-
tion of the fish and game wardens
and of the school children has been
enlisted. As the deer, and buffalo,
and such game as the mountain sheep
and mountain lion are fast disappear-
ing, the Denver Republican explains,
it is thought that the fact of compil-
ing statistics on their present num-
ber and strength will be relatively easy.
The most difficulty will be experienced
in being exact as to the number of
prairie dogs, squirrels, snakes, and
frogs. Counting the fish will be easy,
the number turned out by the fish
hatcheries being the basis upon which
the present population of the rivers
will be mathematically computed. In
counting the birds a bird having in
any manner participated in the build-
ing of a nest now in existence in the
State will be regarded as a citizen,
as will all birds hatched in a nest now
in existence in the State. The school
children will be called upon to count
the nests in every township, and this
list of nests will form the basis of
the bird census. Sixty per cent of
the number of eggs in nests reported
at the time of the taking of the bird
census will be included in the total,
on the ground that they will be hatch-
ed before the figures reach the public.

Britain's Former Chinese Wars.

It is a somewhat curious coinci-
dence that our first Chinese war—just
sixty years ago—had an almost ex-
actly similar origin as had the present
upset, for the then Emperor issued
a mandate to his subjects ordering the
extermination of the British, offering
rewards for the heads, not only of the
commanders, but even for those of the
private soldiers. That was, however,
a comparatively small affair, for, be-
sides the Royal Navy and Royal Artillery,
only some half dozen British regiments
were needed to bring the Emperor to
recede to our conditions of peace. Two of these regiments—the
old Forty-ninth (now the First Royal
Berkshires) and the Fifty-fifth (now the
Second Bedfordshire)—the Chinese
Dragon as badge in commemoration
of their gallantry. The second Chinese
war commenced in 1856, and lasted
some four years, and in this the
French joined us. On this occasion
more regiments were engaged, the
King's Dragon Guards being the only
cavalry corps, and several native In-
dian regiments played a gallant part.
—The London Sketch.

One Way of Looking At It.

"Look at this, will you?" exclaimed
the estate and house renting optimist.
"In this paper there is a record of
eighty-seven marriage licenses issued
yesterday."

"Well, what of it?" said his partner,
the pessimist of the firm, who was
leaning back in a chair, with his hat
pulled down over his eyes.

"What of it?" echoed the other.

"Eighteen thousand bills and joint
resolutions were presented by mem-
bers in the last Congress—12,608 in
the House and 5,535 in the Senate.

A REMARKABLE SPECTACLE.

The Phenomenon Was a School of Herrings
Chased by Monkey Fish.

M. H. Shaw, of Boston, was telling
the other evening at the Murray Hill
Hotel of an experience he had some
time ago at York Harbor, Me. "The
last time I was there," said Mr. Shaw,
"was in the summer of 1884. In those
days the railroad stopped short at
Portsmouth, N. H., twelve miles dis-
tant—and the balance of the journey
you made by coach. It is one of the
most attractive places I have ever
visited. But I knew it in its stage
coach days, and prejudice has kept
me from returning since the railroad
reached out and touched it. It was in
this summer that I witnessed one of
the most remarkable sights it has ever
been my luck to see. York Harbor is
a beautiful circular bay, into one end
of which the river runs. Behind the
bluff the river forms a small harbor,
and then it decreases rapidly in size
as you proceed inland. Two miles
above the harbor it is scarcely more
than a creek. One evening after sup-
per I had taken a couple of young lad-
ies for a row. Dusk found us about
a mile from the hotel on our way
home. As I was rowing, my back was
to the stream. Suddenly the girl
steering cried out, 'Gracious me,
what's that?'

"Turning, I saw in the gloaming
what seemed a wall of phosphorescent
water, some two feet high. It was
rushing toward us, and, thinking it
must be a tidal wave, or something of
that kind, I grabbed for the oars.
There was no time to reach the shore,
so I held the boat head on to the ad-
vancing wave, at the same time warn-
ing my companions to sit perfectly
still. In a second it struck us, and it
struck us hard! Fish in twos and
threes began to jump into the boat,
and the frightened girls, screaming,
jumped on the thwart. I implored
them to sit down and keep perfectly
still, for the boat rocked fearfully, and
we were in imminent danger of up-
setting. The river was covered with
fish, from bank to bank, like a glass
sardine box, and if we had ever
gone over among them knowledge of
swimming would not have been of
the slightest use. The girls finally
quieted down, and we were able to
watch the spectacle without fear. It
was the strangest of sights. Down
the stream to the bay the river seemed
a mass of living, leaping quicksilver.
The head of the line was a hundred
yards beyond us, a moving, living line
of light. Fish by the score jumped
into the boat, and kept us busy pit-
ting them out. I thrust my oar down
into the water, and you could feel
their bodies leaping against its entire
length. Finally, however, the stream
cleared enough for me to row again,
and we returned to our hotel."

"The explanation of the phenom-
enon was comparatively simple," Mr.
Shaw went on. "Herrings have a de-
adly enemy called, I think, monkey fish.
They hunt them in schools and destroy
the herring by hundreds. When the
monkey fish get after them the herring
run for it, as their only means of es-
cape. A school of herring had been
chased into the outer harbor. The
monkey fish blocked their way back
to the sea. Then the herring found
the way into the river, and the whole
frightened school tore through and up
the stream in their wild effort to es-
cape. They died there by thousands.
The next morning the plot in front of
the Marshall House was silvered
with their bodies, and both shores of
the river for miles presented a similar
appearance. Farmers all over the
country came there and took the fish
away by the cartload to use as ferti-
lizers. But there were fish enough to
leave fertilized New England, and pre-
sently they began to decay. The people
stood off for day or two, but by that
time they smelt to high heaven
and every one that could fled as from
the bubonic plague. I couldn't, and
had to stay through. It was an awful
experience. The water in the river
ran like glue, and so impregnated the
water of the outer bay that bathing
for a while was out of the question.
You ate, drank and slept fish. Fish
were in the clear weather and the
storm. The summer of 1884 at York
Harbor has since been known as the
starle fish summer. To give you an
idea of how bad it was, a French
poodle fell off a float on the river side,
and he had to be sent out of the State.
That's an actual fact, for he was sent
to Portsmouth." —New York Tribune.

Our Redwood Forests.

In the light of the many expressed
fears that our lumber will soon be ex-
hausted by the onslaughts that are be-
ing made on it, some recent observa-
tions in the National Geographic Mag-
azine as to the gigantic redwood for-
ests of the Pacific Coast will be per-
tinent. The area of the redwood belt
has been carefully mapped, and is, as
nearly as can be estimated, 2,000
square miles, or 1,280,000 acres. The
stand of timber on this area is not
so easy to ascertain, but may be com-
puted at something over seventy-five
billion feet. The annual cut by the
mills is 270,000